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ANNALS OF IOWA.

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DES MOINES, IOWA.

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The Judson Map of Wisconsin and Iowa Territories, 1838, loaned by the Wisconsin Historical Society.
Tracing exact as to Iowa Territory, but only as to natural features elsewhere

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THE WHITE BREAST BOUNDARY LINE.

BY C. C. STILES.

Superintendent Public Archives.

Of the thousands of interesting and important documents in the Hall of Public Archives of Iowa, many bear on the relations of the government with the Indians during the Territorial period of Iowa. There are the correspondence of the Federal, the Territorial and State officers; the petitions of the people of the Territory for protection, for arms and for the removal of the Indians, and for other purposes; the muster and pay rolls of the "Frontier Guards," who were in the Spirit Lake Expedition. There is the speech of Governor Lucas delivered to the Indians when he took charge of the Territory. There is a communication from the War Department to Governor Lucas which names the tribes over which he should have control, the agents who should report to him and the report of George W. Harrison, the surveyor who located and marked "The Indian Boundary Line" treated of in this article.

It might be well to review the relations between the Federal Government and the tribes of Sac and Fox Indians prior to the Treaty of October 11, 1842, under the provisions of which the line in question was established, the last rights of the Sac and Fox Indians to the possession of lands within the present limits of the State of Iowa extinguished, and their removal from our boundaries specified.

The principal treaties are: One at Fort Harmer, Ohio, January 9, 1789, by Arthur St. Clair on the part of the United States with the Wyandotte, Delaware, Ottawa, Chipewa, Pottawattamie and Sac nations, when the last two were

first received into friendship and protection of the United States.

Another at St. Louis November 3, 1804, by William Henry Harrison with the united Sac and Fox tribes, when they were received as such into friendship and protection. They also ceded their lands in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, retaining the mere right to hunt thereon so long as the lands remained the property of the United States, taking the guarantee of the government against invasion of such right and against the invasion of the other lands of which they retained title.

At Portage de Sioux, Missouri, September 13, 1815, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau concluded a treaty with a branch of the Sac nation at the time and later denominated as the Sacs of the Missouri. The Indians avowed friendship with the United States during the late war (of 1812) and the necessity for their withdrawal, on that account, from the Sacs of the Mississippi. There were acknowledgments of the restoration of friendly relations and a reaffirmance of the terms of the Treaty of 1804.

At St. Louis May 13, 1816, the same commissioners concluded a treaty with such of the Sacs as were not embraced in the one last mentioned. Peace with Great Britain was stated and expressly ratified, friendly relations acknowledged and the Treaty of 1804 reaffirmed.

At Washington August 4, 1824, William Clark concluded the treaty with the Sac and Foxes, by which they ceded all their lands in the State of Missouri, reserving for the half-breeds of their nations "the small tract of land lying between the rivers Desmoin and the Mississippi and the section of the above (Missouri) line."

At Prairie du Chien August 19, 1825, a treaty was concluded by William Clark and Lewis Cass with the Sac and Foxes, Sioux and others, determining tribal as well as government boundaries. A line was established on the south side of which the Sac and Foxes, and on the north the Sioux, respectively, agreed to remain. This line

* * * commencing at the mouth of the Upper Ioway river on the west bank of the Mississippi and ascending the said Ioway river to its left fork thence up that fork to its source, thence crossing the fork of the Red Cedar in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Desmoines river thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river and down that river to its junction with the Missouri.

A treaty was concluded at Prairie du Chien July 15, 1830, by William Clark and Willoughby Morgan, with most of the tribes who participated in the treaty of 1825. In this the Sac and Foxes surrendered a strip twenty miles wide on the south and the Sioux a similar strip on the north of the boundary line fixed in the Treaty of 1825, beginning at the Mississippi and running to the Des Moines. All the tribes relinquished their claims to the ground bounded on the north by the line of 1825, on the west by the Missouri river, on the east by the (then) Missouri state line and

* * * thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and the Desmoines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river, thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Desmoine, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Desmoine.

At Fort Armstrong, now Rock Island, Illinois, September 21, 1832, Winfield Scott and John Reynolds concluded the treaty with the Sac and Foxes, by which, in settlement for acts usually alluded to as the "Black Hawk War," the Indians ceded the "Black Hawk Purchase,"

* * * beginning on the Mississippi river runs thence up said boundary line (i. e. Southwestwardly on the south side of the Neutral Strip) to a point fifty miles from the Mississippi, measured on said line; thence in a right line to the nearest point on the Red Cedar, forty miles from the Mississippi river, thence in a right line to a point in the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, fifty miles, measured on said boundary, from the Mississippi river, thence to said river.

and up the same by the western shore to the place of beginning, with the reservation of four hundred sections of land along the Iowa river commencing where it enters the Black Hawk Purchase and embracing Keokuk's village. Near Dubuque on September 28, 1836, Henry Dodge concluded the

treaty with the Sac and Foxes, by which they ceded this "Reserve."

A treaty was concluded at Washington October 21, 1837, by Carey A. Harris with the Sacs and Foxes and their cession obtained of 1,250,000 acres adjoining the Black Hawk Purchase on the west and known as "The Second Purchase." The points of termination of the line on the west of the cession are the northern and southern points of the west line of the Black Hawk Purchase and a line drawn between these points so as to intersect a line extending westwardly from the angle in the west boundary of the Black Hawk Purchase, estimated twenty-five miles.

The White Breast boundary line hereafter set out was authorized in the Treaty of October 11, 1842, at Agency City, Wapello county, Iowa, and concluded by John Chambers, Territorial Governor of Iowa, with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians. It was the last chapter of the government's relation with them in the present limits of the State of Iowa. The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate March 23, 1843, and was usually referred to as the "New Purchase."

* * * the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the United States, forever, all the lands west of the Mississippi river to which they have any title or claim or in which they have any interest whatever; reserving the right to occupy for the term of three years, from the time of signing this treaty, all that part of the land hereby ceded which lies west of a line running due north and south from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines River, which rocks will be found about eight miles, when reduced to a straight line, from the junction of the White Breast and Des Moines.

For this cession the United States agreed to pay annually an interest of five per centum upon the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars and to pay creditors of the Indians the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight thousand, five hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-four cents, also to assign to them a tract of land on the Missouri river for their permanent home, also to furnish them with provisions for their subsistence while removing and for one year.

There was provision for a monument at the grave of their chief, Wapello, at their agency and near the grave of their late friend and agent, General Joseph M. Street; for a grant to his widow of six hundred and forty acres of land which embraced their graves, the agency house and enclosures around. The treaty was signed October 11, 1842, as follows:

John Chambers.

SACS.

FOXES.

Ke o kuk	His X Mark	Pow a shiek . . .	His X Mark
Ke o kuk, Jr. . . .	"	Wa ko sha she . .	"
W ca cha	"	An aue wit	"
Che kaw que	"	Ka ka ke	"
Ka pon e ka	"	Ma wha why	"
Pa me kow art. . .	"	Ma che na ka me	
Ap pe noose	"	quat	"
Wa pe	"	Ka ka ke mo . . .	"
Wa sa men	"	Kish ka naqua	
Wis ko pe	"	hok	"
As ke po ka won. .	"	Pe a tau quis. . .	"
I o nah.	"	Ma me ni sit. . . .	"
Wish e co ma que .	"	Mai con ne	"
Pash e pa ho. . . .	"	Pe she she mone. .	"
Ka pe ko ma.	"	Pe shaw koa.	"
Tuk quos	"	Puck aw koa. . . .	"
Wis co sa.	"	Qua co ho se.	"
Ka kon we na. . . .	"	Wa pa sha kon. . .	"
Na cote e wa na. . .	"	Kis ke kosh.	"
Sho wa ke.	"	Ale mo ne qua. . .	"
Mean ai to wa. . . .	"	Cha ko kaw a. . . .	"
Muk e ne.	"	Wah ke mo wa ta	
		pa	"
		Muk qua gese. . . .	"
		Ko ko etch.	"
		Pow a shick.	"
		Pe a tau a quis. . .	"

Signed in presence of:

John Beach, U. S. Indian Agent and Secretary.

Antoine LeClaire, U. S. Interpreter.

Josiah Swart, U. S. Interpreter.

J. Allen, Captain 1st U. S. Dragoons.

C. F. Ruff, Lieut. 1st U. S. Dragoons.

Arthur Bridgman.

Alfred Hebard.

Jacob O. Phitser.

Portions of the tribes were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845 and others in 1846.

The third paragraph of article two is:

"That the President of the United States will as soon as convenient after the ratification of this treaty appoint a commissioner for the purpose and cause a line to be run north from the painted or red rock on the White Breast, to the southern boundary of the Neutral Ground and south from the said rocks to the northern boundary of Missouri. And will have the said line so marked and designated, that the Indians and white people may know the boundary which is to separate their possessions."

The Indians agreed to remove to the west side of this line on or before the 1st of May, 1843, and to the new lands on the Missouri as soon as the assignment was made. T. Hartley Crawford, Supt. of Indian Affairs, appointed Geo. W. Harrison surveyor to establish the line. His report, field notes and plat, sent to the Secretary of the Territory of Iowa are published herewith.

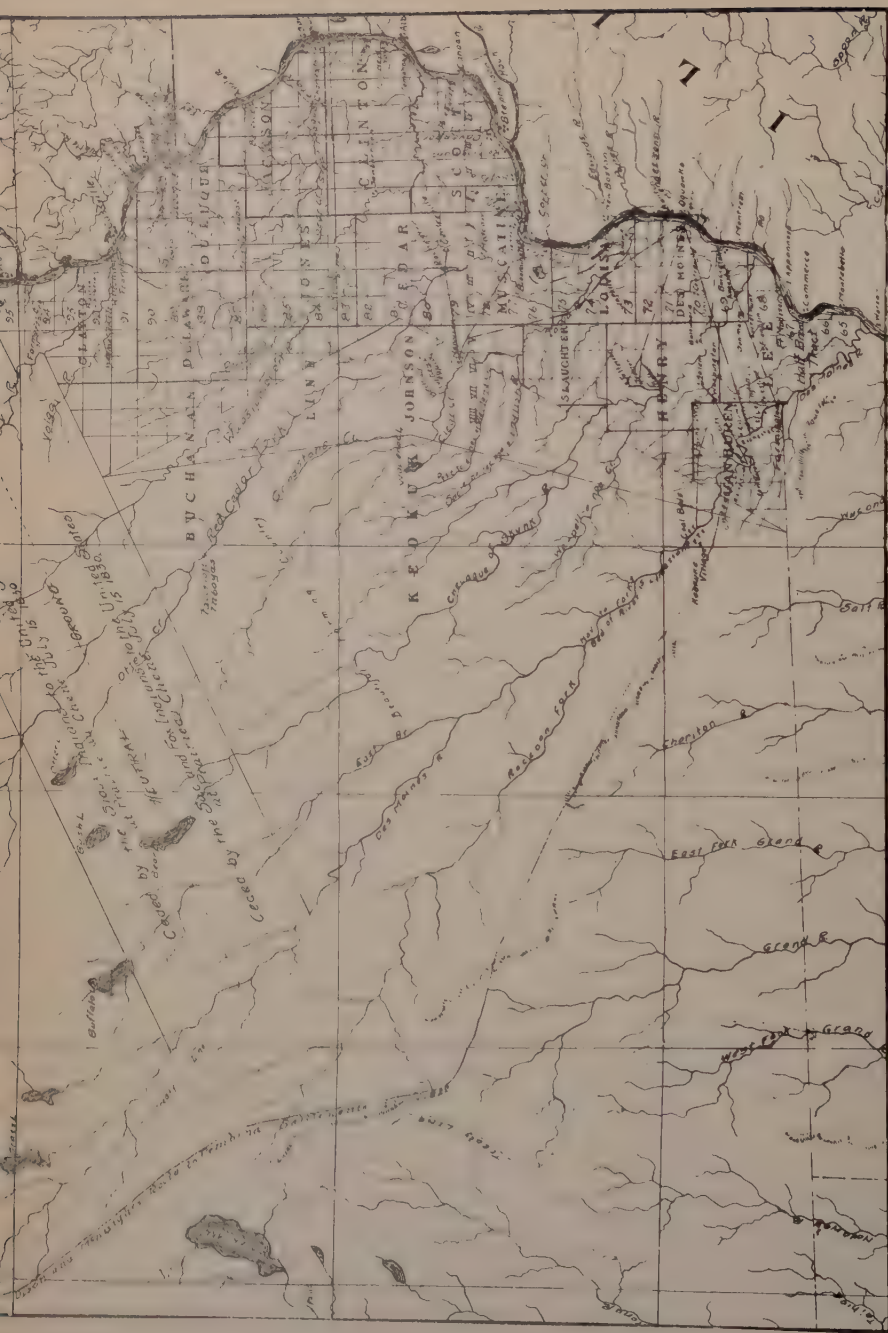
Galena, August 6, 1843.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN CHAMBERS, *Governor*,

Sir: In obedience to the instructions of T. Hartley Crawford Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs I have the honor of transmitting you a copy of the Field Notes and a plat of the survey of the "Boundary line designated in the third clause of the 2d Article of the treaty of the 11th October, 1842, with the confederated tribes of Sacs and Fox Indians."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. HARRISON.



The Judson Map of Wisconsin and Iowa Territories, 1838, showing the principal part of the region afterward admitted as the State of Iowa.
Loaned by the Wisconsin Historical Society

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE—MAY 29, 1842.

In obedience to the instructions of T. Hartley Crawford Esq., Superintendent of Indian affairs under date of March 17th, 1843, I proceed with the necessary number of assistants to the survey and marking the boundary line designated in the 3d clause of the 2d article of the Treaty of 11th October, 1842, with the confederated tribes of Sacs and Fox Indians and in which the said line is directed "to be run north from the Painted or Red Rocks on the White Breast to the southern boundary of the neutral ground and south from the said Rocks to the northern boundary of Missouri."

The relation in point of distance of the "Red Rocks" to the northern boundary of Missouri and the southern boundary of the Neutral Ground being unknown and for the purpose of obtaining some data upon which to predicate an estimate of the distance at which I might expect to find these lines north and south of the starting point, I have deemed it absolutely necessary to form some connection between the position of the "Red Rocks" and some point of the United States Surveys heretofor made under the instruction of the Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin—and I accordingly commenced at a post and mound on the east side of Range 13 W. Township 80 North recently set as a sectional corner and ran thence westwardly some 44 miles and southwardly some 20 miles to a point on the Des Moines river designated by the Indians and recognized by some whites settled below and adjacent thereto as the "Red Rocks" referred to in the Treaty. By reference to the Treaty it will be perceived that the starting point of the line is designated as "the Painted or Red Rocks on the *White Breast Fork* of the Des Moines river which rocks will be found about eight miles when reduced to a straight line from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines." The undivided testimony of the Indians is that there is no such point on the White Breast and that the place designated by them on the Des Moines river is the point intended by the makers of the treaty as the starting point of the line, which Red Rocks are about 8 or 10 miles in a direct line above the junction of the White Breast. That there are

no other "Red Rocks" between the points designated and the junction of the "White Breast" with the Des Moines river, and that the use of the term "White Breast" was intended to designate these rocks from some "Red Rocks" some four or five miles above on the Des Moines river. Concurring with the Indians in their view of the matter and a subsequent examination of a portion of the valley of the White Breast confirming it, I determined to make the "Red Rocks" on the Des Moines river pointed out by them as the starting point of the line, believing that such could only be the intention of the makers of the Treaty, and having duly administered an oath to my assistants in the field, touching the faithful discharge of their various duties in running, measuring and marking the line, I commence the survey of the "Indian Boundary line" as follows.

[Signed]

GEORGE W. HARRISON.

SOUTH OF THE RED ROCKS.

At a point on the left bank of the Des Moines River some 8 or 10 miles above the junction of the "White Breast Fork" and where the "Bluff" approaches the river and the base is washed by the current which sweeps in a curve around it for some 300 yards and then resumes its general southeastwardly course—the summit of which bluff is some 75 or 80 feet above the level of the river and whose base is an unstratified sandstone rock—a portion of which is strongly impregnated with some substance giving to it a rich vermilion colour and known to the Indians as the "Painted or Red Rocks of the White Breast on the Des Moines River". Near the summit of this bluff and within some fifty feet of the brink of the cliff I established the starting point of the "Boundary Line" designated in the third clause of the second article of the treaty of the 11th, October, 1842, with the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians by erecting a piece of timber 12 inches square and 14 feet long—around the base of this timber I raised a mound of earth and sod 10 feet square at the base and 8 feet high—on this timber I place a crosspiece—the arms of which point north and south. On the eastern front of the cross piece I engraved the words "United States" and on the opposite side the words "Indian Boundary" and take for references two trees whose angles and distances are as follows: A black oak 18 inches in diameter S 20° W 27 links and marked "Indian Boundary." A white oak 24 inches in diameter

S 61° E 157 links and marked "United States" and with my chain adjusted to true standard measure and having ascertained by solar observation the variation of the needle at this point to be 10° 10' E and with the Nonius of my compass adjusted thereto I run thence south Var. 10° 10' E.

SOUTH OF THE RED ROCKS

Miles south	Chains	
	5.60	To the foot of the Bluff.
	6.40	Left or Northern Bank of the Des Moines River. Course S. E. about 5 feet deep and rapid current.
	14.58	Right bank of Des Moines River and enter a body of fine timber.
	31.30	And Black Walnut 20 inches in diameter.
	53.13	A Black Walnut 24 inches in diameter.
	73.30	A ledge of Sandstone Rock about 40 feet high and bearing N. W. & S. E.
1	00.00	Set a post and took for references White Oak 18 S. 44° W. 41 links) Marked White Oak 20 N. 46° E. 47 links { I. B. I. M. This mile is rich alluvial River bottom, no indications of being subject to inundations and covered with a heavy growth of Walnut, Ash and Hickory timber.
	15.00	Enter light and scattering timber.
	24.27	A Black Oak 18 inches diameter.
	28.00	A Brook 2 links wide Course East.
	35.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.
	40.00	A small mound 2 feet base and 2 feet high.
	45.00	5 ch. W. of Line a pond say 2 acres.
	50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
2	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 2 M and around it raised a mound of earth and sod 4 feet base and 3 feet high. The first half of this mile is mostly open Red and White Oak timber—the remainder of miles is of rich rolling prairie—soil good—vegetation strong.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00 and 50.00	Small mounds.
	58.00	Small grove of timber.
	61.00	A Brook 15 links wide, course East.
	62.50	Leave grove and enter prairie.
	69.50	A Brook 2 links wide, course N. E.
	70.00	Small mound.
		<i>Made solar obsvs. and found var. 10° 45' E.</i>

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south	Chains	
3	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 3 M and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil good—surface very broken—ravines and ridges bearing S. E. towards the valley of the White Breast river.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
4	00.00	Set a post marked same I. B. 4 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling and Rich Prairie soil good surface broken with ravines and ridges.
	10.00	Small mound.
	18.00	Spring run 3 links wide, course S. E.
	20.00	Small mound.
	25.00	Spring run 2 links wide, course E.
	30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
5	00.00	Set a post and marked it I. B. 5 M. and around same raise da mound of earth and sod. Land rolling and rich prairie—soil good—surface broken—vegetation very strong. The prairie through which I have been running presents an endless appearance on the Western Horizon. Easterly it appears to terminate at the junction of the timber of the Des Moines and White Breast—distant some 5 or 6 miles.
	10.00	A small mound and enter the valley of the White Breast river.
	20.00 and 30.00	Small mounds.
	36.50	Northern Bank of White Breast river S. E.
	37.00	Southern bank of White Breast river and leave prairies and enter timber—the current of the river is sluggish at its mean heighth its waters muddy, and adjacent to the line holds its course over a bed of soft blue Clay.
	44.93	Buckeye 12 inches diameter.
	51.50	White Breast river 80 links wide, runs N. W.
	62.50	Same stream 75 links wide, runs S. E.
	64.50	Enters open and scattering timber.
6	00.00	Set a post and took for reference Burr Oak 12 N. 40° W. 237 links) Marked Burr Oak 14 N. 87° E. 53 links(. I. B. 6 M. Land north of White Breast—rich lever prairie. South thereof level—soil good with fine timber; Burr Oak, Hickory, Ash, etc.

SOUTH OF THE RED ROCKS

Miles south	Chains	
	20.00	A Branch 2 links wide, runs N. W.
	23.70	A White Oak 18 inches diameter.
		<i>Var. 10° 46 E.</i>
7	00.00	Set a post and took for references
		White Oak 15 N. 61° W. 50 links } Marked
		White Oak 12 S. 24° E. 34 links } I. B. 7 M.
		This mile runs through young and thrifty White Oak and Red Oak timber—the soil is thin and the surface gently rolling.
	36.60	A Black Oak 16 inches diameter.
	50.00	Enter small and scattering timber.
	60.00	Raised a small mound.
	69.80	A Branch 3 links wide, course N. W.
	70.00	A small mound.
		<i>Var. 10° 30 E.</i>
8	00.00	Set a post and took for references
		Burr Oak 12 N. 43° W. 73 links } Marked
		Burr Oak 12 S. 23° E. 37 links } I. B. 8 M.
		Land rolling—soil thin and light and the timber small and scattering, Burr Oak and White Oak.
	10.00, 20.00 and 30.00	Small mounds.
	50.33	A Red Oak 14 inches diameter.
9	00.00	Set a post and took for references
		Red Oak 18 N. 6° E. 326 links } Marked
		Burr Oak 12 N. 51° W. 161 links } I. B. 9 M.
		Land, surface rolling soil generally light and thin—timber small and scattering Burr Oak, Red Oak and White Oak.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00 and 40.00	Small mounds.
	40.50	A Branch 2 links wide, runs S. W.
	50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
10	00.00	Set a post and marked the same I. B. 10 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. This mile runs through open small and scattering timber mostly Red and White Oak—soil thin—surface gently rolling. The timber on the above line being insufficient whereon to mark the line, it became necessary to raise mound as above.
	25.00	A Brook 2 links wide runs S. W. and enters a grove of fine timber.
	35.90	A Creek 50 links wide runs East—supposed head of English River.
	57.74	A Red Oak 14 inches diameter.

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south Chains

- 11 00.00 Set a post and took for references
 Black Oak 12 N. 36° E. 12 links } Marked
 White Oak 14 S. 46° W. 69 links } I. B. 11 M.
 This mile runs through a fine grove of timber mostly
 Red and White Oak—soil thin—surface gently roll-
 ing—some 20 chains below where the line crosses
 the Creek noted at 35.90 and on the right bank
 thereof, and where the ridge approaches the Creek,
 a stratum of Coal presents itself—quality supposed
 to be very good.
- 3.50 A Brook 3 links wide, runs East.
 14.09 A White Oak—12 inches diameter.
 47.50 A Red Oak 14 inches diameter.
 70.00 A small mound.
- 12 00.00 Set a post and took for references
 Elm 18 N. 3° E. 125 links } Marked
 White Oak 12 N. 87° W. 70 links } I. B. 12 M.
 This mile is mostly through a body of fine timber—
 Red, White and Burr Oak. The soil is good and
 the surface gently rolling. Vegetation very rich.
- 10.00 Leave timber and enter prairie.
 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
- 13 00.00 Set a post and marked same I. B. 13 M. and around
 it raised a mound of earth and sod.
 This mile is on the Northern edge of a large prairie,
 bearing N. E. and S. W. The surface of this mile
 gently rolling—soil very good, vegetation very
 strong.
- 10.00 and 20.00 Small mounds.
 21.00 A spring run 3 links wide, course East.
 30.00 and 40.00 Small mounds.
 43.00 A spring run 2 links wide, course S. E.
 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
- Var. 10° 25 E.
- 14 00.00 Set a post and marked same I. B. 14 M. and around
 it raised a mound of earth and sod. This is fine
 rich rolling prairie—soil good and vegetation
 strong.
- 00.04 A spring Branch 3 links wide, course East.
 10.00 and 20.00 Small mounds.
 28.00 A spring run 2 links wide, course South.
 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.

SOUTH OF THE RED ROCKS

Miles south	Chains	
15	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 15 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil good—vegetation strong—ravines and ridges bearing East.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00 and 50.00	Small mounds.
	50.20	A Brook 3 links wide runs N. E.
	60.00	A small Mound.
	60.50	A Brook 4 links wide runs East.
	70.00	A small mound.
		<i>Var. 10° 25 E.</i>
16	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 16 M. and around same raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil good.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00 and 50.00	Small mounds.
	52.50	Spring Branch 2 links wide, runs S. E.
	60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
	76.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.
	79.00	Brook 8 links wide, runs S. E.
		<i>Var. 10° 26 E.</i>
17	00.00	Set a post and took for references
	Elm 15 N. 17° W. 50 links	} Earked I. B. 17 M.
	Elm 18 S. 49° E. 39 links	
		Land mostly high rolling prairie—soil good.
	40.00	A small mound—timber very small.
	55.00	Leave timber and enter the western edge of a small prairie.
	74.00	Re-enter timber—open.
18	00.00	Set a post and took for reference
	Red Oak 12 N. 83° W. 66 links	} Marked I. B. 18 M.
	No other tree convenient	
		Land gently rolling—soil rather wet. Timber of indifferent character—mostly Red and White Oak.
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.
	26.50	A Brook 4 links wide, runs East.
	50.20	Creek 20 links wide, runs S. E.
19	00.00	Set a post and took for references
	Red Oak 12 S. 20° E. 160 links	} Marked I. B. 19 M.
	Elm 16 N. 89° W. 72 links	
		Land rolling—soil thin and somewhat wet. Timber small and indifferent Red and White Oak.
	13.32	Red Oak 16 inches diameter.
	25.00	A Brook 6 links wide, runs N. E.

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles. Chains
south

- 42.54 Elm 14 inches diameter. Enter small prairie.
50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
Var. 10° 30 E.
- 20 00.00 Set a post near southern edge of prairie and took
for references
White Oak 20 S. 23° E. 225 links } Marked
White Oak 16 S. 47° W. 285 links { I. B. 20 M.
Land rolling. The 1st 42 ch. is indifferent. White
and Red Oak timber—remainder of mile fine
prairie—soil good.
- 3.00 A Brook 3 links, course East—leave prairie and
enter timber.
- 5.50 A Creek 20 links wide, runs N. E.
16.20 A White Oak 18 inches diameter.
18.00 A Brook 2 links wide, course N. E.
29.50 A Brook 3 links wide, course N. E.
40.00 Timber small and very scattering.
70.00 A grove of Burr and Red Oak.
- 21 00.00 Set a post and took for references
Red Oak 20 N. 57° E. 26 links } Marked
Red Oak 20 S. 22° W. 40 links { I. B. 21 M.
Land rolling—soil light and thin—timber small Red
and White Oak—undergrowth heavy—White and
Red Oak scrubs.
- 6.00 Leave grove and enter scattering timber.
74.00 A Brook 3 links wide, runs S. E.
- 22 00.00 Set a post and took for references
Burr Oak 6 S. 79° E. 64 links } Marked
No other tree convenient. { I. B. 22 M.
Land rolling—soil thin and second rate timber, small
and scattering Red, White and Burr Oak.
- 2.00 Leave timber and enter wet prairie.
10.00, 20.00 and 30.00 Small mounds.
34.00 Leave wet prairie and enter heavy timber.
45.00 Creek 20 links wide, runs S. E.
58.19 White Oak 22 inches diameter.
Var. 10° 20 E.
- 23 00.00 Set a post and took for references
Black Oak 20 N. 11° E. 106 links } Marked
Burr Oak 16 N. 15° W. 132 links { I. B. 23 M.
Land—1st 34 chains level and wet prairie; Creek
bottom remainder of mile—soil good—timber
heavy Ash, Hickory, Oak, etc.

SOUTH OF THE RED ROCKS

Miles south	Chains	
	8.50	Brook 3 links wide, course East.
	25.00	Leave heavy timber of the Creek and enter open Oak timber.
	27.00	Spring branch 2 links wide, runs N. E.
	38.00	Heavy timber.
	49.50	Brook 8 links wide, runs N. E.
	52.00	Scattering timber.
24	00.00	Set a post and took for references White Oak 16 S. 10° W. 61 links } Marked White Oak 14 S. 2° E. 127 links } I. B. 24 M. Land rolling—soil thin—timber mostly Red and White Oak.
	62.00	A Spring Branch 2 links wide, runs N. E.
	71.00	A Spring Branch 2 links wide, runs N. E.
	74.22	White Oak 18 inches diameter.
25	00.00	Set a post and took for references White Oak 20 N. 20° W. 29 links } Marked White Oak 16 N. 62° E. 32 links } I. B. 25 M. Land rolling and broken—soil thin and second rate—timber White, Red and Burr Oak.
	17.50	A Spring Branch 4 links wide, runs N. E.
	35.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.
	50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
		<i>Var. 10° E.</i>
26	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 26 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—the 1st 35 chains of this mile is scattering timber—remainder of mile gently rolling prairie—soil good.
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.
	25.00	A Brook 2 links wide, runs S. E.
	30.00, 40.00, 50.00 and 60.00	Small mounds.
	62.00	Branch 2 links wide, runs S. E.
	70.00	Small mound.
27	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 27 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land high rolling prairie—soil good—vegetation strong.
	10.00, 20.00 and 30.00	Small mounds.
	32.00	Branch 2 links wide, runs S. E.
	40.00 and 50.00	Small mounds.
	59.00	A Branch 2 links wide, runs S. E.
	60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south	Chains	
28	00.00	Set a post near the Northern edge of small grove and took for references } Marked Elm 14 S. 5° W. 30 links } I. B. 28 M. Land high rolling prairie—ravines and ridges bearing S. E.—soil good—vegetation strong.
	00.75	Branch 5 links wide, runs N. E.
	1.00	Scattering timber and thicket.
	5.00	Branch 5 links wide, runs N. E.
	41.00	Branch 3 links wide, runs N. E.
	50.00	Leave grove and enter prairie.
	58.00	Branch 5 links wide, runs N. E.
	60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds <i>Var. 10° 10' E.</i>
29	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 29 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land high rolling rich prairie—soil good—vegetation strong. The above mile runs on the high ground between the Des Moines and Missouri rivers.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
	79.00	Branch 6 links wide, runs S. E.
30	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 30 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land high rolling rich prairie.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00 and 40.00	Small mounds.
	43.50	Branch 8 links wide, runs S. E.
	45.00	Enter a grove of timber.
	60.50	A Western arm of prairie.
	76.00	Re-enter grove.
	77.30	Branch 8 links wide, runs East.
31	00.00	Set a post and took for references Elm 12 N. 7° E. 40 links } Marked Elm 14 N. 68° W. 60 links } I. B. 31 M. Land mostly rolling prairie—soil good—timber in the grove good Red, Burr and White Oak.
	10.00	Leave grove and enter prairie.
	20.00 and 30.00	Small mounds.
	37.50	Branch 4 links, runs N. E.
	40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
	70.10	Branch 4 links, runs East. <i>Var. 10° 16' E.</i>
32	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 32 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land high rolling prairie—soil good.

		SOUTH OF THE RED ROCKS	
Miles south	Chains		
	2.50	Bee-hunters trace from mouth of the Des Moines river.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
33	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 33 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land high rolling prairie—soil good.	
	10.00, 20.00 and 30.00	Small mounds.	
	37.00	Small grove of timber.	
	37.50	A Brook 4 links, runs East.	
	40.00	Leave grove of timber.	
	50.00	Small mound in W. arm of prairie.	
	57.50	Scattering timber.	
	60.00	Branch 4 links, runs S. E.	
34	00.00	Set a post and took for references	
		Hickory 18 N. 24° E. 52 links	} Marked I. B. 34 M.
		Hickory 14 S. 50° W. 42 links	
		Land rolling—soil good. Timber in grove White, Red and Burr Oak.	
	56.00	A Brook 5 links, runs East.	
	61.02	Red Oak 14 inches diameter.	
35	00.00	Set post and took for references	
		Hickory 12 S. 9° W. 89 links	} Marked I. B. 35 M.
		Hickory 14 N. 3° E. 75 links	
		Land level—soil good. Timber Red, White and Burr Oak.	
	20.00	Brook 4 links, runs East.	
	24.00	A Creek 24 links, course S. E.	
	27.25	Same Creek, runs S. W.	
	29.00	Same Creek, runs East.	
	39.00	A Stream 40 links wide, runs S. E. Supposed to be the Northern fork of the Charaton river.	
	52.84	White Oak 16 inches diameter.	
		Var. 10° E.	
36	00.00	Set a post and took for references	
		White Thorn 10 N. 20° W. 39 links	} Marked I. B. 36 M.
		White Oak 16 S. 38° E. 17 links	
		Land rolling—soil rather thin. Timber excellent Red, White and Burr Oak.	
	18.75	A Brook 2 links wide, runs N. E.	
	37.50	White Oak 14 inches diameter.	
	39.00	Scattering timber.	
		Var. 10° E.	

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south	Chains		
37	00.00	Set a post and took for reference White Oak 16 N. 20° W. 34 links	} Marked I. B. 37 M.
		Land rolling—soil thin. Timber White, Red and Burr Oak.	
	18.00	Brook 3 links, runs S. E.	
	53.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.	
	60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
38	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 38 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil thin. Timber mostly scattering Red, White and Burr Oak.	
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.	
	21.00	Brook 4 links wide, runs S. E.	
	30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
39	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 39 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil good—vegetation very strong.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00 and 60.00	Small mounds.	
	69.25	Brook 4 links wide, runs S. W.	
	70.00	Small mound.	
40	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 40 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land high rolling prairie—soil good.	
	5.00	Brook 3 links wide, runs S. W.	
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.	
	25.00	Leave Prairie and enter timber.	
	26.00	Branch 2 links runs N. W.	
	33.50	A Creek 15 links, runs S. E.	
	36.00	Same Creek, runs S. W.	
	37.43	Walnut 16 inches diameter.	
	41.50	Same Creek 15 links, runs East.	
	45.00	Same Creek, runs West.	
	53.62	Elm 14 inches diameter.	
	55.00	Same Creek, runs S. E.	
	62.00	Same Creek, runs S. W.	
	75.00	Same Creek, runs N. E.	
	76.75	Same Creek runs S. W.	
		Var. 9° 50' E.	
41	00.00	Set a post and took for references Walnut 16 S. 32° E. 50 links White Oak 14 N. 18° W. 21 links	} Marked I. B. 41. M.
		Land level and rich Creek bottom—soil good. Timber Red and White Oak.	

		SOUTH OF THE RED ROCKS	
Miles south	Chains		
	1.50	Branch 15 links wide, runs East	
	10.00	Branch 15 links wide, runs West.	
	34.00	Branch 15 links wide, runs S. E.	
	42.00	Scattering timber.	
	52.00	Branch 5 links wide, runs S. E.	
	57.20	Red Oak 14 inches diameter.	
42	00.00	Set a post and took for references	
		White Oak 14 N. 40° W. 33 links	} Marked I. B. 42 M.
		White Oak 12 N. 82° E. 23 links	
		The first 42 chains of this mile runs through a body of fine timber, consisting of Red Oak, Ash, Elm and Walnut. The remainder of the mile is scattering timber principally Red and Burr Oak.	
	8.65	Black Oak 14 inches diameter.	
	35.00	Branch of 4 links, runs S. E.	
	40.00	Leave scattering timber and enter prairie.	
	50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
43	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 43 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber scattering Red Oak.	
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.	
	30.00	Trees and thickets.	
	40.00	Small mound.	
	50.00	Scattering timber.	
	60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
	73.00	Creek 60 links wide, runs S. E.	
		Leave prairie and enter timber.	
44	00.00	Set a post and took for references.	
		Hickory 18 N. 53° W. 62 links	} Marked I. B. 44 M.
		Elm 18 S. 68° E. 45 links	
		Land rolling—soil good quality. Timber of very fine quality, White and Red Oak, Elm and Hickory.	
	9.25	Creek 50 links wide, runs N. W.	
	22.00	Creek 50 links wide, runs S. E.	
	29.18	White Oak 16 inches diameter.	
	60.00	Scattering timber and thicket.	
	70.00	Small mound.	
		Var. 9° 5' E.	
45	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 45 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. The first 60 chains is a body of fine timber, principally White and Red Oak; the remainder scattering Burr Oak.	

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south	Chains	
	10.00	A small mound.
	35.00	Leave scattering timber and enter prairie.
	43.00	Branch 2 links, runs N. W.
	50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
	<i>Var. 9° 45' E.</i>	
46	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 46 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil rich. Timber scattering Burr Oak.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
47	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 47 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling rich prairie.
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.
	30.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.
	38.00	Branch 4 links, runs S. E.
	39.50	Red Oak 12 inches diameter.
	40.50	Creek 10 links, runs S. E.
	41.50	Creek 10 links, runs S. W.
	42.50	Creek 10 links, runs N. E.
	45.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.
	60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
	<i>Var. 10° E.</i>	
48	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 48 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil good quality—vegetation very strong. Timber principally White and Red Oak.
	10.00	A small mound.
	12.83	At this point the line intersects the boundary line claimed by the State of Missouri, distance 7 chains, 9 links west of 59th mile post on said boundary. Erected mound at point of intersection and in it placed post marked I. B.
	20.00	A small mound.
	27.00	Branch 4 links wide, runs N. E.
	30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
49	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 49 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rich rolling prairie.
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.
	21.20	Branch 6 links, runs S. E.
	30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.

SOUTH OF THE RED ROCKS

Miles south	Chains	
50	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 50 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil of good quality.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
	71.00	Branch 5 links, runs N. E.
51	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 51 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil thin.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
	74.75	Branch 5 links, runs S. E.
		<i>Var. 9° 45' E.</i>
52	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 52 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil rather thin.
	10.00, 20.00 and 30.00	Small mounds.
	37.00	Branch 4 links, runs N. E.
	40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
53	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 53 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
54	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 54 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil good—vegetation tolerably strong.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
55	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 55 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
	75.50	Branch 2 links. Runs S. W.
56	00.00	Set a post and took for references
	Cottonwood 18 N. 44°, W. 256 links.	} Marked I. B. 56 M.
	Elm 16 S. 51°, W. 284 links	
		Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
		At this mile post scattering timber commences.
	4.44	Black oak 10 inches in diameter.
	5.00	Leave scattering timber and enter prairie.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00 and 50.00	Small mounds.
	55.00	Scattering timber and thicket.
	59.00	Branch 4 links wide, runs west.

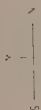
		INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE	
Miles south	Chains		
57	00.00	Set a post and took for references	
		Hickory 14 N. 60°, W. 95 links	} Marked I. B. 57 M.
		Hickory 14 N. 31°, E. 85 links	
		Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
		Timber scattering Red and Burr Oak and Hickory.	
	7.00	Leave scattering timber and enter arm of prairie.	
	20.00, 30.00, 40.00 and 50.00	Small mounds.	
	51.25	Branch 3 links. Runs S. W.	
	52.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.	
58	00.00	Set a post and took for references	
		White Oak S. 46°, W. 32 links	} Marked I. B. 58 M.
		Red Oak S. 24°, E. 75 links	
		Land rolling—soil of good quality.	
		Timber of good quality.	
		Red and White Oak and Hickory.	
	13.50	Branch 3 links. Runs S. W.	
	24.87	Black Oak 14 inches diameter.	
	29.00	Branch 3 links. Runs S. W.	
	29.89	Intersects the old Northern Boundary of Missouri—	
		Set a post and took for references	
		Red Oak 12 N. 40° W. 38 links	} Marked M. Ch. Lks. I. B. 58 29 89
		Red Oak 10 N. 66° E. 61 links	
		Land rolling—soil of good quality.	
		Timber Red White and Burr Oak.	

NORTH OF THE RED ROCKS

	16.45	Iron-wood 8 inches diameter.	
	45.00	Brook 5 links. Runs West.	
		10° 10' E.	
1	00.00	Set a post and took for references	
		White Oak 20 N. 87° E. 52 links	} Marked I. B. 1 M.
		Hickory 16 N. 27° W. 34 links	
		Land rolling—soil good quality—timber White, Black and Burr Oak, Hickory, etc.	
	35.00	A road from the Red Rocks to Powesheeks village on the Skunk River.	
	61.11	Burr Oak 14 inches diameter.	
2	00.00	Set a post and took for reference	
		Black Oak 18 S. 10° W. 45 links	} Marked I. B. 2 M.
		Black Oak 16 N. 22° E. 12 links	
		Var. 10° 20' E.	
		Land rolling—soil of good quality.	
		Timber Red, White and Burr Oak.	

DESIGNATED BY THE TREATY OF THE 11TH OF OCTOBER 1842
WITH THE CONFEDERATE TRIBES OF SAXS AND FOX INDIANS

"Rescued from the 'Jungles'
 in the Archives of the State of Iowa
 by M A Kuhn CE.
 Des Moines Ia January 27th 1912



South from the Red Rocks

North from the Red Rocks

		NORTH OF THE RED ROCKS	
Miles south	Chains		
	5.00	Leave heavy timber and enter scattering timber.	
	26.25	Brook 2 links, runs East.	
	46.50	Brook 2 links, runs East.	
3	00.00	Set a post and took for references	
		White Oak 18 S. 55° E. 55 links	} Marked
		White Oak 8 N. 8° W. 203 links	} I. B. 3 M.
		Land rolling—soil thin and second rate.	
		Timber, Red, White and Burr Oak, scattering.	
		<i>Var. 10° 30' E.</i>	
	17.75	A Brook 10 links. Course S. E.	
	21.77	Elm 8 inches diameter.	
	57.80	Branch 5 links S. W.	
4	00.00	Set a post and took for references	} Marked
		Red Oak 16 N. 65° E 437 links	} I. B. 4 M.
		<i>Var. 10° 20' E.</i>	
		Land rolling—soil thin and second rate.	
		Timber scattering Red, White and Burr Oak.	
	7.74	Red Oak 14 inches diameter.	
	62.38	Hickory 14 inches diameter.	
5	00.00	Set a post and took for references	
		White Oak 18 S. 23° E. 200 links	} Marked
		White Oak 20 N. 36° W. 204 links	} I. B. 5 M.
		<i>Var. 9° 45' E.</i>	
		Land rolling—soil thin and second rate.	
		Timber scattering Red, White and Burr Oak.	
	15.00	Leave the timber and enter prairie.	
	20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
6	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 6 M., and around it raised a mound of earth and sod.	
		Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality—vegetation moderate.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
7	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 7 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod.	
		Land rolling prairie—soil good quality.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
8	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 8 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod.	
		<i>Var. 9° 50' E.</i>	
		Land rolling prairie—soil good quality.	
	10.00	Small mound.	
	11.00	A road leading from the mouth of the "White Breast" to the "Raccoon Fork."	

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south	Chains	
	20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
9	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 9 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. <i>Var. 9° 50' E.</i> Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
	10.00	Small mound.
	17.50	Brook 5 links, runs East.
	20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
10	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 10 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
11	00.00	Set a post marked same I. B. 11 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. <i>Var. 10° E.</i> Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
12	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 12 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
	8.75	Branch 10 links wide, runs East.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
13	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 13 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
	10.00, 20.00 and 30.00	Small mounds.
	39.50	Branch 5 links wide, runs East.
	40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.
14	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 14 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00 and 40.00	Small mounds.
	40.90	South bank of Skunk River; width 115 links, Course S. E. and enter timber.
	43.50	Elm 20 inches diameter.
	75.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.
15	00.00	Set a post and took for reference } I. B. 15 M. Elm 20 S. 45° W. 3.06 links } Marked <i>Var. 9° 50' E.</i> Rich bottom land—timber, Hickory, Ash and White Oak.
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.

		NORTH OF THE RED ROCKS	
Miles south	Chains		
16	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 16 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
17	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 17 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod.	
		Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
	10.00, 20.00 and 30.00	Small mounds.	
	39.00	Trail to Powesheek Indian Village; 8 miles N. W. from this point.	
	40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
18	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 18 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod.	
		Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.	
	20.06	Branch 4 links wide, runs East.	
	30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
19	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 19 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod	
		<i>Var. 10° E.</i>	
		Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00 and 60.00	Small mounds.	
	65.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.	
20	00.00	Set post and took for references	
		Burr Oak 16 S. 21° E. 65 links	} Marked I. B. 20 M.
		Burr Oak 20 S. 55° W. 58 links	
		Land rolling; soil of good quality; timber White and Burr Oak, Hickory and Elm.	
	19.42	Burr Oak 24 inches diameter.	
	36.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.	
	45.20	Branch 4 links wide, runs S. E.	
	50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
21	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 21 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber very good White and Burr Oak, Hickory and Elm.	
	10.00 and 20.00	Small mounds.	
	22.00	Leave prairie and enter grove.	
	50.00	Leave grove and enter scattering timber.	
		<i>Var. 10° 30' E.</i>	

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles
south

	Chains	
22	00.00	Set a post and took for references Black Oak 14 S. 83° E. 336 links } Marked Burr Oak 12 N. 41° E. 310 links } I. B. 22 M. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber poor White, Black and Burr Oak, Elm and Hickory. 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
23	00.00	Set a post and took for references Burr Oak 8 S. 25° E. 246 links } Marked Hickory 6 N. 13° W. 109 links } I. B. 23 M. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber scatter- ing Oak and Hickory. The timber on this mile be- ing too small whereon to mark the line I deemed it proper to raise mounds. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
24	00.00	Set post and took for references Black Oak 16 N. 13° E. 236 links } Marked Black Oak 18 N. 16° W. 283 link } I. B. 24 M. Land rolling—soil good. Timber scattering Hickory and Burr Oak; timber too small to mark line, therefore raised mounds. 8.77 Red Oak 14 inches diameter. 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
25	00.00	Set post and took for references } Marked Burr Oak 7 N. 84½° E. 312 links } I. B. 25 M. Var. 10° 50' E. Land rolling—soil good quality. Timber scattering White & Burr Oak. 57.50 Leave scattering timber and enter prairie. 59.50 Branch 6 links wide runs S. W. 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
26	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 26 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber scattering Burr and White Oak. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
27	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 27 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
28	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 28 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.

		NORTH OF THE RED ROCKS	
Miles south	Chains		
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00 and 40.00	Small mounds.	
	43.50	Branch 2 links wide runs East.	
	50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
29	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 29 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
		<i>Var. 10° 30' E.</i>	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
30	00.00	Set a post and marked the same I. B. 30 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
31	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 31 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
	5.00	Enter scattering timber.	
	20.00	Leave scattering timber and enter prairie.	
	30.00 and 40.00	Small mounds.	
	42.00	Branch 2 links, runs S. E. Supposed head of L. Skunk.	
	50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
32	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 32 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber scattering Burr and Red Oak.	
		<i>Var 9° 45' E.</i>	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
33	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 33 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
34	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 34 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
	73.00	Branch 4 links runs West.	
35	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 35 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality.	
		<i>Var. 9° 40' E.</i>	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south	Chains	
36	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 36 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
37	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 37 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
38	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 38 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. <i>Var. 10° E.</i> 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
39	00.00	Set a post and marked the same I. B. 39 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00 Small mound. 10.50 Branch 4 links runs S. E. 20.00, 30.00, 40.00 and 50.00 Small mounds. 59.50 Branch 2 links runs S. E. 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
40	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 40 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00 and 40.00 Small mounds. 48.00 Branch 2 links runs S. E. 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
41	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 41 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
42	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 42 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. 7.50 Branch 6 links runs N. E. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00 and 60.00 Small mounds 64.75 Branch 4 links runs N. E. 70.00 Small mound.
43	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 43 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil good. <i>Var. 10° 20' E.</i> 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.

NORTH OF THE RED ROCKS

Miles south	Chains	
44	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 44 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
45	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 45 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00 and 20.00 Small mounds. 21.00 Enter marsh. 30.00 Small mound. 35.00 Leave marsh. 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
46	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 46 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie with the exception of 14 chains through a wet marsh—soil of good quality. 10.00 Small mound. 10.50 Branch 2 links runs N. E. 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
47	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 47 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. <i>Var. 10° 25' E.</i> 10.00, 20.00, 30.00 and 40.00 Small mounds. 44.25 Creek 35 links runs east. 44.60 Leave prairie and enter grove. 64.00 Leave timber and enter prairie. 70.00 Small mound.
48	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 48 M. and around it placed a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber, White and Red Oak and Hickory. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
49	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 49 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. <i>Var. 10° 30' E.</i> 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
50	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 50 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south	Chains	
51	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 51 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
52.	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 52 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. <i>Var. 11° E.</i> 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
53	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 53 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00 and 50.00 Small mounds. 51.50 Branch 2 links runs East. 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
54	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 54 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. Ridges covered with short Buffalo grass. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
55	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 55 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—bottom rich soil Ridges covered with short Buffalo grass. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00 and 50.00 Small mounds. 53.00 Leave prairie and enter timber. 55.00 Creek 50 links runs East. 57.00 Leave timber and enter prairie. 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
56	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 56 M and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber Ash, Hickory and White Oak. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
57	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 57 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. Ridges covered with short Buffalo grass. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
58	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 58 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.

		NORTH OF THE RED ROCKS	
Miles south	Chains		
	79.90	Branch 3 links runs N. E.	
59	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 59 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. <i>Var. 10° 45' E.</i>	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
60	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 60 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality—vegeta- tion not very strong.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00 and 40.00	Small mounds.	
	48.00	Leave prairie and enter timber.	
	50.50	Creek 20 links runs East.	
	52.50	Creek 20 links runs N. W.	
	55.50	Creek 20 links runs S. E.	
	57.00	Leave timber and enter prairie.	
	60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
61	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 61 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling—soil of good quality. Timber, Red and White Oak and Hickory.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
62	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 62 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality. Tops of ridges covered with gravel.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
63	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 63 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality—vegetation very strong in the bottom—on the ridges short grass surface of ground covered with gravel.	
	5.50	Creek 40 links runs East.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	
64	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 64 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil of good quality—vegeta- tion moderate. Ridges covered with short Buffalo grass.	
	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00	Small mounds.	

INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

Miles south	Chains	
65	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 65 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling prairie—soil good—vegetation very strong. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
66	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 66 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling and rather broken prairie—vegetation very strong. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
67	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 67 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling and broken prairie—soil good and vegetation very strong. 10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 70.00 Small mounds.
68	00.00	Set a post and marked same I. B. 68 M. and around it raised a mound of earth and sod. Land rolling and broken prairie—soil good—vegetation very strong.

At the 64th mile of the boundary line I expected to have found the southern boundary of the neutral ground and this expectation was founded mainly on the relative position of that line to the surveys of the United States as laid down on Judson's Map of Wisconsin and Iowa. The general bearing of which I supposed from the aid of the protractor was S. 70° W. 1', I was compelled to resort to this uncertain source of information from the fact that I had no field notes or diagrams to govern me in looking for the closing point of the boundary line and was unable to procure any from any source whatever. Wm. Finley (the surveyor) made a visit to the Surveyor General's office at Dubuque for the purpose of procuring such information as was deemed necessary but was informed that they had nothing there in relation to that line which would be of use to us, and having run the line as far as the 64th mile, spent two days searching for it without being able to find it, and believing that it would be better to overrun than not to reach the "Neutral Ground" I accordingly extended the line as far as the 68th mile at the same time believing that at or near the 64th mile the line crosses the southern boundary of the "Neutral Ground." This belief is confirmed by information derived from a party of the Sacs and Fox Indians, whom I subsequently met on our second days' march home. The party consisted of about 100 persons, none of them however knew precisely where the line passed, but having de-

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scribed the topography of the country to them they informed me that my conjectures were correct and that at or near the 64th mile was the position of the "Neutral Ground" as they had always understood it to be. The southern boundary of the neutral ground is marked only at every mile in the prairie (where my line terminated) with a mound made some 10 or 12 years ago. The rankness of the vegetation and the necessarily dilapidated character of the monuments would render it almost impossible to find without some notes to which to refer, for the topography of the country through which it passes. The Iowa River passes some 3 miles east of the 64th mile on the line and is skirted with small groves of timber—these groves we searched for a distance of some 10 or 12 miles unsuccessfully.

August 6, 1843.

(Signed)

GEO. W. HARRISON,
Commissioner.

I hereby certify the foregoing field notes to be the true and correct notes of the survey of the boundary line designated in the treaty of the 11th of October 1842 with the confederated tribes of Sacs and Fox Indians.

(Signed)

GEO. W. HARRISON,
Commissioner.

I hereby certify the foregoing field notes to be a correct copy of the field notes specified in the above certificate.

(Signed)

GEO. W. HARRISON,
Commissioner.

TOOMBS OF GEORGIA CHAMPIONS HARLAN OF IOWA.

BY JOHNSON BRIGHAM,

State Librarian of Iowa.

Perhaps no name in the entire list of southern leaders was at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion more execrated by the people of Iowa than that of Robert Toombs, then Senator from the State of Georgia, and later Secretary of State for the Southern Confederacy, and later still Major-General in the Confederate army. The foolish boast which Toombs was charged with having made—that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument—had done much to crystallize northern feeling against the Georgia Senator.

Strangely enough, there is an incident in his senatorial career which connects the distinguished Georgian with Iowa and with Iowa's great Senator, James Harlan, in a way so complimentary to the one and so creditable to the other that it is a pleasure to recall, and to retell in few words, the story as it is found in detail in the *Congressional Globe*.

On December 15, 1856, there occurred a brief debate over the reference to the Committee on the Judiciary of the credentials of James Harlan, together with the accompanying resolutions of the Iowa Senate to the effect that Mr. Harlan had not been duly elected Senator and, therefore, was not entitled to a seat.

Mr. Harlan, in his own behalf, opened the discussion with the disclaimer of any more ambitious purpose than the presentation of a brief detail of the facts leading down to the resolution referred to and a simple statement of the law which should control the Senate of the United States in its discussion as to his right to a seat. After quoting the law, both

State and National, bearing upon the question at issue, he recited the history of the case and read from the *Journal* of the Iowa House the message from the Iowa Senate, and the report of the several sessions of the joint convention of the two houses, showing that he was regarded as having received a majority of the votes cast. He also pointed out the fact that a certificate of election had been made out and duly attested, and that thereafter the joint convention had adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Harlan then proceeded to present a matter which, as he declared, was more personal to himself than important to the Senate. For a year or more he had been permitted to occupy a seat in the United States Senate with this protest lying on the president's table. He had not called it up nor requested any one else to do so—regarding the whole procedure as purely political, being an effort on the part of a minority in his State to defeat the will of the majority. He maintained he had held his seat not by sufferance, but as a legally elected Senator of the United States. In this opinion he had been sustained by the best legal minds in his State, including the chief executive (Governor Grimes) and the judges of the Supreme Court. He quoted from Chief Justice George G. Wright, who expressed the opinion that Mr. Harlan's election was not without constitutional authority. Mr. Justice Woodward concurred in this opinion and went so far as to say: "The convention being regularly constituted, I did not think the withdrawal of a number of the members less than a majority could dissolve it." And he added farther on: "Any party can, at any time, destroy an election if such means will do it."

A paper signed by William Vandever, clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa, was then read by Mr. Harlan certifying that Mr. Justice Isbell, elected with Mr. Harlan by one and the same convention, had qualified and entered upon his duties and was in uninterrupted possession of his office. Mr. Harlan closed the record by quoting Governor Grimes as saying that, believing Mr. Harlan was legally elected, he could not believe there was a vacancy, or that there could be one, let the action

of the Senate be what it might. He would not, therefore, feel himself authorized to appoint any one, nor should he convene the General Assembly unless some exigency should arise that was not then contemplated.

Mr. Harlan said he would submit no argument in his own favor—he did not deem it necessary. He had perfect confidence in his hold upon the majority in his State. He said: “In the event of an adverse decision, should the people of my State desire my presence here, I doubt not they will find means to return me; if otherwise, they will have no difficulty in selecting from her citizens an abler and better man.” Though he could find among the members of the Committee on the Judiciary not one political friend, he declared that he would not oppose the reference of the subject to that committee. He would not by any word of his “aid to make a record out of which a supposition might grow that in the Senate of the United States the determination of any question like this could, by any possibility, be influenced by party feeling.”

Senator Bayard, of the Committee on the Judiciary, moved that the case be referred to a special committee. He recalled Mr. Harlan’s former objection, and inasmuch as the allegation had been made that the Committee on the Judiciary was composed entirely of members opposed to Harlan politically, he thought it right and proper that it should be referred to a special committee in which the Senator might have due representation. This question was discussed at length by Senators Bayard, Seward, Butler, Hale, Fessenden, Toucey, Hunter and Crittenden. Here arose, perhaps, the first public acknowledgment of the necessity of a Committee on Privileges and Elections. The question of reference to the Committee on the Judiciary was finally put to a vote, which resulted in thirty-one yeas and thirteen nays, and the case was so referred.

On the fifth day of the following January (1857), Senator Butler, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on the Harlan election case. The report declared that the majority of the committee had reached the conclusion that the sitting member, Mr. Harlan, had not been duly elected

and that his seat should be declared vacant. Senator Butler asked that the report be received and printed and a day be assigned for its consideration.

Here Senator Toombs enters upon the scene. He hoped the minority of the committee would be allowed to file its reasons for dissent and have them printed also, thus giving notice that he intended to oppose the unseating of the Iowa Senator. On the following day, on the insistence of Mr. Harlan, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Harlan case. Mr. Butler opened the debate with an elaborate argument based on the law and the facts. At the outset he declared that the case was not without its difficulties, involving grave considerations affecting the organization of the Federal and State governments. His review of the case may be briefly summarized.

He held that the joint convention of the General Assembly of Iowa had not been duly organized under the law. He related how, after eighteen ineffectual ballots and three or four adjournments, the convention was to meet on January 6, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M.; but when the hour arrived, a committee from the House sent to invite the Senate to meet in joint convention, found and reported that the Senate had adjourned. An order was then made that the Sergeant-at-Arms should summon the Senators—"not the Senate *eo nomine*, but should go out into the taverns and summon the Senators." They were so summoned and a minority of that body presented themselves. The President of the Senate was superseded by a president *pro tem*, who appointed a teller other than the one who had served in that capacity. Under these circumstances it was determined to go into an election. It was more mass meeting than convention, for the Senate was not there in a body, nor was there a quorum of the Senators. In fact, the election was made by the House with a few Senators, not brought there by any communication with the Senate, decidedly against all precedent. He said all the authorities agree that legislatures ought, in fact, to exercise the high function of electing United States Senators by a

concurrent majority. He maintained that, the House finding no response from the Senate, it was the Speaker's duty to adjourn the convention to another day. This informal body went through the form of electing a President *pro tem*, and the Senator chosen presided, whereas an act of 1847 says that in the absence of the President of the Senate the Speaker of the House shall preside. Another "fatal mistake" was the substitution of another teller. The sending out of the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon the Senators gave that officer the power to select such as would prove his friends to the exclusion of others who might not do as he wished—"a fatal precedent."

Senator Toombs then took the floor as the representative of the minority of the Committee on the Judiciary in favor of permitting the incumbent to remain as the accredited representative of his State. He declared at the outset that the only contention was upon the point that the Senate had no knowledge of the joint convention. He argued from the wording of the Constitution of the State of Iowa that the legislature had full control and regulation of the details of electing a United States Senator, except as Congress might make or alter such regulation, and since Congress had not exercised the power vested in it the legislature of Iowa had not gone beyond its limits. The joint convention, constituted according to law, had the power to prolong its own existence by its own adjournment from time to time until some person should receive the majority of the votes of its members. The factious opposition of the Iowa Senate was defeated by the wisdom of the legislature. The members of the Senate were present when the adjournment took place; the Senate recorded the adjournment in its journal; but, on the morning following, knowing of its appointment, it adjourned in disregard thereof. Nevertheless, the joint convention was held in pursuance of call and a majority, not a minority, of its members convened and proceeded to choose a Senator.

Referring to the point that the Senate was not there as a Senate, Senator Toombs said it could not be, under the law of Iowa, since the joint convention consisted of the members

of both branches as one body; but the joint convention was there. According to *Jefferson's Manual*—the rule in Iowa in the absence of other rules—a majority of members of that convention, even if there had not been a single Senator present, was competent to elect. In this connection Senator Toombs was assailed with a running fire of interruptions from his Democratic associates, Senators Butler, Bigler, Bayard and others, for all of whom he had ready answers, revealing the wide range of his reading and the keenness and alertness of his intellect.

As to the point that the President *pro tem* had usurped the Speaker's prerogative, Senator Toombs said the Speaker of the House did preside, putting the questions in due form. During the meeting a President *pro tem* was named. To obviate any difficulty both the Speaker and the President *pro tem* signed all the proceedings. The signature of the President *pro tem* was merely surplusage.

As to the tellers, they were not, as the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) had maintained, judges of the election: their sole function was to count the votes, report, and certify.

Replying to a question from Senator Pratt, he said that after the joint convention is legally convened the presence of the Senators is presumed and their absence cannot affect the question so long as there is a quorum. Here we find a precedent for the now historic ruling of Speaker Reed as to what shall constitute a quorum.

In reply to a question from Senator Clay, the Georgia Senator said that a majority of one in the Iowa Senate was opposed to going into an election. They were of different politics from the majority of the General Assembly. The legislative power in Iowa was vested in the General Assembly. A majority of that body was present, but a majority of one of the branches of that body was opposed to the majority of the General Assembly and would not join in the election. That, he declared, was the whole case.

"The question is, whether the factious conduct of a few men who were elected to the Senate of Iowa, and who ought

to be condemned by the people, and not countenanced by this body, shall by illegal conduct prevent the exercise of their constitutional rights and duties by a majority of the legislature, or defeat their legally declared will? . . . That is the great fact, the fundamental fact in this case. . . . It is a rule of law that no person can avail himself of his own wrong; and I say that these persons should not be allowed to avail themselves of their own wrong to defeat the will of the people of Iowa."

Senator Foot interrupted to state that in fact there was a majority of the Iowa Senate present in the convention. Fifteen Senators actually voted; sixteen constituted the majority; and Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Thurston, of the other party, were present, but requested not to be considered members of the joint convention. Senator Toombs said he had noted the corporeal presence of the two Senators named, but would make no point on that fact.

In response to a question from Senator Bayard, Mr. Harlan said that there were thirty-one Senators and sixty-nine Representatives in the General Assembly of Iowa—the total membership being one hundred, but one seat was vacant by death and another by sickness, leaving ninety-eight members competent to vote.

Senator Toombs, resuming, said the election lacked "nothing even of form except what necessarily resulted from the non-performance of their duties by the very persons who are now protesting against it." He concluded his exhaustive argument in these words: "The question is, whether the Senate of the United States will permit this constitutional duty to be disregarded for the benefit of a faction against the Constitution of the United States—against the rights of Iowa, and of the sitting member? *I say not!*"

After further debate Senator Toombs moved an amendment to the resolution of the majority of the committee to strike out all after the word "*Resolved*" and insert: "That James Harlan is entitled to his seat as a Senator from Iowa." The Senate then went into executive session.

On the 9th of January discussion of the question of unseating Senator Harlan became general and was participated in by Senators Seward, Stuart, Pugh, Brown, Toucey, Fessenden, Hale, Butler and Douglas. Mr. Harlan was frequently called upon to reply to questions of fact.

It may be noted in passing, that in the course of the debate Senator Douglas took occasion to pay a decidedly left-handed compliment to Mr. Harlan. He said: "I feel not the slightest personal interest as to whether the Senator shall remain or go back. If I have any impression, I think I would rather trust him than run the risk of getting a worse man in his place if he went back."

The debate was continued on the 12th of January, Senators Mallory, Slidell, Adams, Benjamin, Trumbull and Houston taking part. The Toombs amendment entitling Senator Harlan to his seat finally reached a vote, eighteen Senators voting "yea" and twenty-seven voting "nay." The Senators voting "yea" were Bell* of New Hampshire, BELL of Tennessee, *Brown* of Mississippi, Collamer of Vermont, Durkee of Wisconsin, Fessenden of Maine, Fish of New York, Foot of Vermont, Foster of Connecticut, Hale of New Hampshire, HOUTON of Texas, *Pugh* of Ohio, Seward of New York, *Slidell* of Louisiana, *Toombs* of Georgia, Wade of Ohio, and Wilson of Massachusetts.

The original resolution that James Harlan be not entitled to a seat was then passed by the vote of twenty-eight to eighteen, and Mr. Harlan was sent back to Iowa for a vindication. The vindication was not long delayed, for on the 29th day of January, seventeen days thereafter, Senator Trumbull "presented the credentials of the Hon. James Harlan, chosen by the Legislature of Iowa as a Senator from that State." The credentials were accepted without question and Mr. Harlan resumed his seat.

*Republicans in roman. Democrats in italics. Americans in capitals.

THE COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM.

BY JAMES O. CROSBY.

Charles Aldrich, the founder of the Historical Department of Iowa, made provision for the preservation of much important information on early Iowa public matters. He often combined with valuable contributions to THE ANNALS his own equally valuable editorial observations. Such a combination of article and editorial prepared about 1906 is presented herewith.—Editor.

By the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, it was provided that persons holding office at that time in the limits of the new Territory should continue until their places should be filled by the territorial government of Iowa.

On the 17th of January, 1839, the Council and House of Representatives of Iowa Territory passed an act establishing courts of probate in each county, the judges to be appointed by the legislature, to hold for the term of three years. They were made courts of record with jurisdiction over estates of decedents, and such other matters "as they may be or now are invested with by law," with terms to be held on the first Monday of every month, appeals and writs of error to be taken to the district court the same as from justices of the peace.

An act was passed February 15, 1843, organizing a Board of County Commissioners to transact county business. It was made "a body corporate and politic" under style of "The Board of Commissioners of the County of _____," and consisted of three commissioners, holding for three years.

They were empowered—

1. To provide necessary buildings for the use of the county.
2. To lay out, discontinue or alter highways and other ways.
3. To license ferries, inn-holders, retailers of spirits and

other liquors, common victualers and other licenses provided, except in cities and towns that may have that power.

4. To fix the amount of taxes and cause the same to be levied and collected.

5. To control the receipts and expenditures of county money.

6. To have the care of the county property, the management of county business, but to have no power but such as is given by law.

7. To sue for county redress; be sued for claims against the county, but claims against the county must first be presented to the Board for allowance before suit is brought.

A clerk of the Board of Commissioners was elected every two years, and in addition to his duties as clerk, called to his assistance two justices of the peace and they constituted the board of county canvassers.

By § 105 of the Code of 1851, the county judge was vested with the powers of both the board of county commissioners and the judge of probate, and by another section, of the clerk of board of county commissioners, as chairman of the board of county canvassers.

The county court was always open for the transaction of business, excepting such as required notice, and for such regular terms were held on the first Monday of each month excepting April and August, when elections were held, and in those months on Tuesday after the first Monday.

The clerk of the district court was *ex-officio* clerk of the county court and register of probate.

The county judge, clerk and treasurer constituted a board for the correction of the assessment roll, for those who applied for change in their assessments.

In the absence of the county judge, or his inability to act, the prosecuting attorney acted in his stead.

Under this system business of the county could be transacted without delay, and with a competent man in the office, faithful and honest in the discharge of its duties, it would be difficult to suggest a system better adapted to the wants of the people.

By the Revision of 1860, all jurisdiction of county matters was transferred from the county judge to a board of supervisors, consisting of one member from each township, leaving the county judge with jurisdiction only of probate and wills, administration of estates of deceased persons and guardianship of minors and insane persons.

In April, 1868, the General Assembly established circuit courts and transferred to them the remainder of the county judge's jurisdiction.

The unit of government in Iowa is the county, with lesser corporate bodies for city government and common school matters. In the hands of a single efficient man whose whole time is given to the work of his office and with no division of responsibility, with opportunity to become well acquainted with the territory and people within his jurisdiction, no element of good government would be lacking; but political partisanship often bestows offices upon persistent seekers, as a reward for party services, with little regard to the fitness of the man for the office. This is as true of county commissioners and township or county supervisors as of the office of county judge.

The history of our State shows abuses under all the systems, arising both from incompetence and dishonesty, more especially in the early settlement of counties.

In the northwestern part of the State one county judge meeting another said: "How much have you got your county indebtedness up to?" The answer was, "\$60,000." "Oh," said the other, "I've beat you; I've got mine up to \$80,000, and I'll have her up to \$100,000 by spring."

The firm of Luse & Lane, formerly of Davenport, blank book makers, in an early day supplied those new counties with blank books such as were then by law required to be kept. After the supervisor system was adopted, to make collections it became necessary to visit those counties, and Mr. Luse did the traveling with a team and light wagon. He was well acquainted with border civilization and knew the peculiar ways of the pioneer.

On a wide extended prairie just at night he came to a double cabin, built of aspen poles, under cover of one shake roof, with an alley between, and in about the middle on each side was a puncheon door. As he drove up he saw a man at the entrance of the alley and inquired how far it was to the county seat. The man answered: "Wall, stranger, I reckon you're about thar." He then asked if he could stop there over night, and the man said: "You can't git nowhere else tonight, 'thout you sleep on the prairie." He was told that he could put his team in a little shed made also of aspen poles and covered with prairie grass, and that there was a scythe there and he could mow some grass for his horses.

For supper he "ate what was set before him and asked no questions for conscience sake," while he closely studied the eccentricities of his host, for he had a bill for a full set of books furnished to that county. After he had sized up his man he began to play the agreeable to him and succeeded in getting him and the whole family in pleasant humor. There was the wife, a daughter about sixteen, and four smaller children. Then he made himself known as the party who made the books for the county. The man said: "Oh; but you can't get your pay till the board meets." Luse said of course he didn't expect to, and changed the subject and told pleasant stories. Pioneer said: "Stranger, let's have a meeting of the board." "All right," said Luse, and they adjourned to the other cabin, when Luse was asked to present his bill, which he did, and it was audited and a warrant drawn for the amount and handed to Luse with the information that he couldn't get his pay till the treasurer came, and then the board adjourned to the family room, where Luse redoubled his efforts to make himself agreeable, and very successfully, for he was shortly informed that it was time for the treasurer to be in his office, and they went to the cabin where the board had met. "Oh, yes," said the pioneer, "the treasurer is here. Stranger, where's that warrant o' your'n?" Luse handed it out, and from under the bed the man pulled a trunk and taking the money from it paid the warrant to Mr. Luse, who was overflowing with gratitude for the kindness and hospitality received at that county seat.

The county seat was also a school district and that board of supervisors and treasurer was also a school board. The county office was rented to the district, and the contingent fund was exhausted for rent and fuel. His older daughter received all the teacher's fund for teaching his other four children.

Where authority is conferred, it includes the power to exercise it in a careless or corrupt manner, as well as the power to exercise it faithfully and honestly. The voters are authorized to select persons to fill the county offices. If they exercise that power with the same wisdom and discretion they use in their individual business of importance, good government will result; but if candidates are chosen by reason of their partisan service, persistent efforts to obtain office or supposed availability, the evils that may result from the best form of government that can be devised will often follow.

AN EDITORIAL BY CHARLES ALDRICH, 1906.

Hon. James O. Crosby, of Garnavillo, writes in our pages of the Old County Judge System of County Government. He gives the history of its origin, setting forth the provisions of the law relating to the powers and duties of the judges, concluding his interesting and valuable article with a presentation of the humorous side of "the system," in the newer regions of the State, "some forty years ago." He states the exact truth when he sets forth how admirably it served its purpose where the incumbent was an honest man and qualified to discharge its duties—for, within his own county, this official was a veritable autocrat, wielding authority which the State does not intrust even to governors. *But living in those days in a county where there were plenty of honest and able men from whom to select the county judges, he doubtless saw little of its worst side. For many years subsequent to 1856 a number of counties in the northwestern quarter of our State

*"Where a county had the good fortune to elect a judge of high integrity, of good judgment and manly courage, it was a fine system of government; just as an absolute monarch, possessing all the best qualities of manhood makes the best government for his people. These, however, are rare cases in this world of selfishness."—Ex-Gov. C. C. Carpenter.

were from time to time scandalously plundered by or under the rule of the county judges. If the judge were a weak man he was controlled by others. If he were a man of nerve he "bossed the job" of stealing, according to his own fancy. Six or eight adventurers would pitch their tents in an uninhabited county, where as a matter of course there were no newspapers, and proceed at once to "organize" it. This was easily effected by electing some of their number to fill the positions of county judge, recorder and treasurer, clerk of the district court, and possibly two or three other places of minor importance. Then followed the letting of contracts to some of their pals, to build a court house, jail, bridges, and drain the swamp lands. One county paid a large sum for draining its swamp lands in this way: a ditching machine was hauled *across* the ponds and sloughs, simply making an open trench, with no sort of outlet. The result of all this manipulation was the issuing of bonds or county warrants in stupendous amounts, with little or nothing to show for the expenditure. Some of the counties, after a permanent population came in, repudiated the indebtedness thus piled upon them, or were released from it by the decisions of the courts; while others gradually liquidated these large debts later on. In some cases counties were more than twenty years in paying the debts contracted by these very unique "judges." Such rings of speculators, whose politics meant public plunder, would manage to control both the county judge and the recorder and treasurer—the latter officer having charge of the collection of the taxes. Payment of county warrants was systematically refused, though speculators were always ready to buy them—at large discounts. The avidity thus manifested in gathering in county warrants, often at less than one-half their face value, sufficiently showed how the nests were comfortably feathered. This phase of stealing was transacted for many years in more than one of those new counties.

The county judges were happily superseded, under a law passed in 1860, by a board of supervisors consisting of one from each organized township. With this change, one-man

power, with all its opportunities for occasional good government, or for the other extreme of robbing the counties, disappeared from our statute books. A few years afterward the number of supervisors was reduced by the law which exists today. At some future time, after the early settlers have all passed away, graphic writers may tell strange stories of how certain counties were "organized" and then mercilessly plundered. The truth in some instances would be stranger than fiction. While now and then a board of supervisors has wrought grievous public wrong in the letting of contracts, they are too thoroughly hedged about by law to be able to match the iniquities of some of those old county "judges."

MARTIN H. CALKINS.

BY L. F. ANDREWS.

Hon. Martin Halbert Calkins, M. D. died in his beautiful home at Wyoming, Jones county, September 27, 1909, aged eighty-one years and twelve days. He was noble in every attribute that constitutes true nobility and superior manhood.

He was of sanguine-volatile temperament, hopeful, ardent, warm, sympathetic, confident, energetic, persevering, frank, self-controlled, decisive, courteous and social.

He was large physically; large of heart; gifted with large mental endowment; of scholarly culture; racy, genial humor; of healthy body and mind; never fearing to speak the truth. He did his work diligently and discharged his duty with contentment, cheerfulness and resolution. He possessed a vigorous personality, whose unfailing kindness, broadly-generous impulses, and independence of thought and action made him beloved to a degree seldom realized in human experience, forcibly reminding one of the "gude Samaritan," William MacLure, the physician so graphically pictured by Ian MacLaren in his "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

PATRIOTISM OF WYOMING

ON THE MORNING BRANCHES OF A LARGE OAK TREE WHICH STOOD IN THE
 MAIN STREET ABOUT 100 FEET WEST OF MAPLE, ONE AFTERNOON
 OF 1862, SEVENTEENTH WINE LOCAL OFFICERS OF WYOMING AND VICINITY
 CALLED TO A COMPANY OF STATE MILITIA UNDER CHAPTER 175, LAWS OF THE
 THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

MARTIN H. GALKINE, M. D.

OF THE COMPANY, THEIR NEIGHBOR AND FRIEND, ACTING AS AN OFFICER FOR THE
 STATE, REGISTERED THE OATH AND PREPARED THE MUSTER ROLL.
 THE MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY HIM AS A TRIBUTE TO THEIR PATRIOTISM AND VALOR.
 THIS MILITIA COMPANY FORMED THE GREATER PART OF

COMPANY K-24TH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

WHICH WAS ORDERED INTO QUARTERS BY GOVERNOR SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
 AUGUST 24, 1862, AND MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES,
 SEPTEMBER 15, 1862, FOLLOWING IS THE COMPLETE

OFFICIAL ROSTER

WILLIAM A. MILLER, CAPTAIN
 GEORGE A. PAUL, CAPTAIN
 MARTIN H. GALKINE, CAPTAIN

JOHN WHEEL, 1st LIEUT.
 JOHN S. MILLER, 1st LIEUT.
 JOHN S. MILLER, 2nd LIEUT.
 GEORGE A. GORDON, 3rd LIEUT.

JOHN MOORE, 1st SERGEANT
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 JOHN S. MILLER, 300th SERGEANT

THIS COMPANY SERVED WITH DISTINCTION UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE WAR OF
 THE REBELLION PARTICIPATING IN NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS INCLUDING
 PORT GIBSON CHAMPION HILL CEDAR CREEK
 CARRION CROW BAYOU MANSFIELD OR BIEGE OF VICKSBURG
 CAKE RIVER SABINE CROSS ROADS MARKSVILLE PRAIRIE
 WINCHESTER MIDDLE BAYOU FISHER'S HILL

Bronze tablet on a monument erected in Wyoming, Iowa. The monument and land on which it stands will be deeded to the State of Iowa

He did his best for the need of every man, woman and child in this wild, struggling district, year in and year out; in the snow and in the heat; in the dark and in the light; without rest and without holiday for nearly five decades.

Dr. Calkins regarded his profession with a sacredness which endeared him to everybody in Jones county. For forty-seven years he ministered to the families over a large circuit in one of the holiest relations of social life, and into their human affairs so wove his cheery ways, sympathetic impulses, tenderness and helpfulness, that he became a fraternal part of the collective whole, bound by ties that time will not sunder. His presence even was often more potent for good at the bedside of the sick and suffering than his potions and powders.

He was also more than a physician. He was a citizen, ever active and anxious for the welfare and progress of the people individually, and of humanity collectively. Imbued with liberal, public-spirited sentiments, though never an office seeker, yet he was a leader and an inspirer of progressive public sentiment. He was frequently chosen to important places of public trust in his town, county and State. He performed his duties with thoroughness and conscientious regard for the interests of the public.

He was also a popular speaker, Fourth of July orator, lecturer before county teachers' institutes and farmers' institutes.

He was born near Mexico, Oswego county, New York, September 15, 1828. Amongst his lineal ancestors were Thomas Cushman, who preached the first sermon printed in America; Mary Allerton, the last survivor of those who came to America in the Mayflower; Hugh Calkins, who came to America from Wales in 1638, and Sir Thomas Kinne, who was knighted in 1618. One of his grandfathers served in the War for American Independence. He was educated in the common schools and was for a time a successful teacher. He held the sixth State certificate issued by the Educational Department of the State of New York.

He read medicine in the office of Drs. Bowen & Dayton in Mexico, N. Y., in the early fifties. Then he attended lectures in the College of Medicine in Geneva, N. Y., and finished in the University of New York City. For three years he practiced medicine in the State of New York, at Constantia and North Bay, before coming West. He was associate practitioner and friend of Dr. N. S. Davis, who afterward founded Rush Medical College in Chicago.

In 1856 he came to Iowa and located at Wyoming, then a mere hamlet, and began the practice of his profession. The same year the town was platted, rapidly increased in population and was soon after incorporated. He was elected its first mayor with no opposition and held the office for two terms. He also served several years as a member of the board of directors of the public schools.

As the years passed his influence, ability, and popularity widened and in August, 1862, he was commissioned by the governor to assist in recruiting volunteers for the army. Under a large, wide-spreading oak tree, standing on an eminence in Wyoming, he administered the oath and enrolled eighty-nine men as members of the State militia, who subsequently formed the majority of Company K, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry. The same year and also in 1863, he was commissioned to go to the army in the South and take the vote of Iowa soldiers. After his return from one of those trips as there were no railroads nor convenient stage facilities direct, he rode in a sulky from Wyoming to Des Moines, a journey of several days, to make his report to the governor.

Veterans of the Civil War remembered him with high regard as a member for several years of the U. S. Pension Board.

In 1881, the people of Jones county, irrespective of political partisanship, decided to secure his services in a more extended capacity and he was elected without an opposing vote to represent them in the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which convened January 9th and adjourned March 17th, 1882. So satisfactory was his work that he was re-elected to the Twentieth General Assembly, receiving two hundred of the two hundred and eleven votes in his

home township. It was a long, arduous session, continuing to the second day of April. He was appointed by the Speaker a member of the most important committees, namely, on Medicine and Surgery, Ways and Means, Insurance, and Library. Early in the session a bill, which had in substance been before the Nineteenth General Assembly, was introduced, providing regulation by a system of rigid inspection of the sale and use of kerosene oil used by miners in illuminating coal mines, and of other explosive products of petroleum. Several other States had similar regulations. It was discovered that oils which did not pass their inspection were shipped into Iowa. From the numerous and constantly increasing reports of accidents therefrom, they appeared to be a menace to human life and property. The bill to safeguard the public was prepared in the office of the State Board of Health. It provided for a higher standard and more rigid inspection than that of other States. Immediately after its introduction opposition from the Standard Oil Company appeared. It was alleged that the bill promised interference with interstate traffic, and that the proposed process of inspection was unreasonable.

The House was composed of fifty-one Republicans, forty-five Democrats, and six Greenbackers, or Populists. The Populists vehemently opposed the bill on the ground that it was purely a scheme to create a gang of officers to prey upon the State treasury; the Democrats opposed it on general principles, as did one or two Republicans. Its progress was obstructed by every device that could be invented. Dr. Calkins, as chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Surgery, to which the bill was referred, from the promptings of his great humanitarian heart took great interest in it. He piloted it along as best he could, parrying the assaults against it with great courtesy and good logic. He was fearful that under the most favorable conditions, and with a full house, it would not receive more than one or two majority.

In the meantime, Ex-Governor Larrabee, who was then a senator, took charge of the bill as Senate File 305. He attended the Senate committee meetings, and was active in as-

sisting so to perfect it as to determine the standard of safety and method of inspection, and to best carry out its purpose and intent. With him went his wife, a noble, public-spirited woman, and model home-builder, who manifested keen interest in the proceedings and the final outcome, believing that the housekeeper was vitally interested in the protection of her home against danger.

The bill met with a strenuous opposition headed by the Senator from Dubuque, who was at the head of a branch company of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Larrabee secured the passage of the bill in the Senate by a vote of thirty-two to eight. It went to the House and was reported for passage by the committee, when Dr. Calkins decided to let the subject rest.

At the last hour of the last day of the session, with every member of the House present, and as usual at such a time, most of the members getting their personal belongings ready for leaving, the Doctor, ignoring the well-known House bill, quietly moved that Senate File 305 be taken up and put on its passage. The clerk reached for it on his desk, but it was missing. He informed the Speaker that the bill had been stolen. The Speaker at once ordered all doors closed and locked until further orders, and explained to the members the reason for so doing. Immediately there was a great commotion throughout the building. Members searched their desks, committee-rooms were ransacked, and after an hour's vigorous quest, the bill was found hidden in a drawer in a distant corner of the building. It was returned to the House, hurriedly read, and passed without a negative vote, not a member being willing to go on record against it.

It has proved one of the best hygienic measures in the statutes. It brings annually into the State treasury from ten to fifteen thousand dollars in excess of expenses, and gives the State of Iowa protection superior to that given any other State. The Standard Oil Company, satisfied that the law is the settled policy of the State, has accepted it.

Dr. Calkins was one of the fifty-two members of the House who voted for the Prohibitory Law. He was also largely in-

strumental in securing the passage of the law establishing a separate, or woman's department at Anamosa penitentiary; also the law authorizing mutual insurance companies to insure against loss or damage by tornadoes, lightning, hailstorms, or cyclones, a measure greatly beneficial to farmers.

Dr. Calkins at the time of his decease owned the farm near Utica, N. Y., acquired and settled by his great-grandfather in 1793, and since held continuously by the family. In the old farmhouse Robert G. Ingersoll, as the child of a local clergyman, was a frequent visitor and Charles G. Finney of Oberlin called it home when he was a protegee of Dr. Calkins' grandparents. An uncle of the Doctor read law with Daniel Webster, and books from the library of the great American orator are now valued treasures in the Calkins home.

Dr. Calkins was a man of literary taste, a writer of unusual ability, and for many years wrote upon scientific, historical or literary subjects—not for himself, but for the public good.

He was a member of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association. Being debarred from professional practice by bad health, and unable to attend their reunion in 1907, he sent his daughter with "Recollections of the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies," graphically written, to be read by her.

He was a plain man, one of the common people, lived a simple life, devoted to his profession and the uplift of mankind. No tribute more expressive of the worth of such a man to the civic or social life in a commonwealth could be phrased than to say: "He lived."

His only religious creed was the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN THE EARLY AND IN THE TERRITORIAL DAYS OF IOWA.

BY REV. JOHN F. KEMPKER, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Since the days of Father Marquette and of Father Hennepin, it is not definitely known that any Catholic priest set foot within the present limits of Iowa until about the year 1828. From that time until 1832, Rev. Fathers Joseph A. Lutz, Charles F. Van Quickenborne, and Francis Vincent Badin made visits to several scattered settlements in this region, as may be seen from the following meagre accounts.

Rev. Joseph A. Lutz was a zealous young German priest, stationed in St. Louis. From this point he made several missionary journeys along the banks of the Mississippi river, of which, however, no record is found, excepting of a protracted visit in 1831 to the people of Prairie du Chien.

Rev. Francis Vincent Badin was an early priest of Detroit. But he must not be confounded with Rev. Stephen Theodor Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, who was also on duty among the Pottawattamie Indians in Indiana from 1830 to 1836. Rev. Francis V. Badin was stationed at Prairie du Chien, where he signs the registers, "Francois Vint Badin, priest," commencing May 29, 1827. During that year and the years 1828, 1829 and 1830, he makes many records of baptisms, marriages and burials at Prairie du Chien, Galena and Fever River.*

Rev. Charles Felix Van Quickenborne was a zealous and most exemplary Jesuit priest of the province of St. Louis, and of him it is said that he held divine services in the lead mines of Dubuque about the year 1832.

These priests did what they could for the Indians, and it is probable that they visited the Indians and traders and trappers on the west bank of the Mississippi river.

*See copy of these in "Record of American Historical Society of Philadelphia, September, 1911, pages 164-197.

IOWA, ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN, CATHOLIC

Total Abstinence Association.

"It is good not to eat flesh, and not to drink wine, nor any thing where-
by thy brother is offended or scandalized or made weak."--Rom. xiv. 21.

"IN THIS SIGN SHALT THOU CONQUER."

"They that give themselves
to drinking and that club to-
gether, shall be consumed:
and drowsiness shall be cloth-
ed with rags. Prov. xxiii 21.

PLEDGE.

"Wo to him that giveth
drink to his friend, and pre-
senteth his gall and maketh
him drunk. Habacuc ii. 15.

FRUITS

OF

TEMPERANCE.

DOMESTIC COMFORT.

FAVOR OF GOD

AND

RESPECT OF MAN.

Peace and Plenty.

Health of Body and
Soul.

ETERNAL HAPPINESS.

I promise to abstain from all in-
toxicating drinks, except used me-
dicinally, and by order of a medi-
cal man,

and to discoun-
terance the cause
and prac-
tice of in-
temper-
ance.

+

FRUITS

OF

INTEMPERANCE.

RUIN OF FAMILIES.

ANGER OF GOD.

AND

CONTEMPT OF MAN.

Poverty in its worst forms.

Insanity—
Premature Death.

ETERNAL MISERY.

William Murphy has taken the

Total Abstinence Pledge for *five years*

this *5th* day of *November* 1840

Samuel Mazzuchelli

NO. _____ Pres't of the Ass'n in *Burlington*

FACSIMILE.

Temperance Pledge taken by Father Mazzuchelli of a resident of Iowa in 1840. It is the form first introduced in Ireland by Father Mathew in 1838, and soon thereafter into the United States, and in use to the present time by the Catholic Clergy throughout America.

In the autumn of 1831, Bishop Joseph Rosati, at St. Louis, ordained as priest the Rev. John McMahon and the following autumn, 1832, appointed him as pastor of Galena, Illinois, with contiguous territory. Father McMahon arrived at his destination the same autumn and became very active in administering to the spiritual wants of the community, opened a school, had several converts, and in June, 1833, opened a mission station in Dubuque. But on June 19, 1833, he died from an attack of cholera, at Galena, and was buried there.

Bishop Rosati in the early spring of 1834 sent as pastor to Galena the Rev. Charles P. Fitz-Maurice, who divided his time between Galena and Dubuque. He entered claims for church grounds at Dubuque, obtained a subscription for one thousand one hundred dollars, had the boards and timber engaged and contract for the building given out to a carpenter; when in the summer of 1834 he also was snatched away by the cholera and laid to rest with Father McMahon. Then all the building arrangements were abandoned. During this year Dubuque witnessed the building of a church by the Methodist Episcopalians.

When Patrick Quigley built his log house in Dubuque, it became the headquarters of the priests, and was used for divine services until the building of St. Raphael's church.

Samuel Mazzuchelli, for five years a Dominican Friar in Faenza and in Rome, was sent by his superiors to Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He bade Milan farewell and departed from Rome in June, 1828, for Lyons, France, where he studied the French language. On October 5, 1828, he sailed for New York and arrived at Cincinnati the same autumn. Here and at St. Rose Dominican Convent, near Springfield, Kentucky, he continued his studies, especially English, became sacristan of the Cathedral in Cincinnati in 1829 and in September of this year entered the Dominican Convent of St. Joseph's, Perry County, Ohio, to prepare for ordination and there became catechist. In the cathedral in Cincinnati Bishop Fenwick ordained him deacon in July, and priest on September 5, 1830. He was immediately sent as missionary to the Island of Mackinac, where he was received with the greatest joy.

In the early summer of 1835, Father Mazzuchelli succeeded to the pastorate of Galena and in the beginning of July made his first visit to Dubuque. He at once made arrangements for building the St. Raphael's church at Dubuque, for which he laid the corner stone on August 15, 1835, and a little later that for St. Michael's church in Galena, bringing both these churches under roof that autumn. He was a very talented and energetic priest, visiting and organizing many congregations, one as early as 1835, at Davenport, where he commenced the building of a church in 1837 and completed it in 1838. It was a two-story brick building, 25 by 40 feet in size and dedicated on May 23, 1839, by Bishop Mathias Loras of Dubuque.

The church at Dubuque was stone, 40 by 80 feet in size. Of this Eliphalet Price, in *ANNALS OF IOWA*, October, 1865, page 541, says:

The first Catholic church erected in Iowa was commenced at Dubuque in the spring of 1835, under the management and direction of an educated and gentlemanly little French priest by the name of Mazzuchelli. This was a stone edifice. We took the contract, and furnished the stone for this building until it was about eight feet high, when we left Dubuque for a more northern latitude. We never transacted business with a more honorable, pleasant and gentlemanly person than the Rev. Mr. Mazzuchelli. We left him seated upon a stone near the building, watching the lazy movements of a lone Irishman, who was working out his subscription in aid of the church. We have never seen him since.

The first priest to extend his visits to the southeastern part of the State was the Rev. P. P. Lefevre, pastor of the St. Paul's church on Salt River, Ralls County, Missouri. He came in 1834, founded two or three small missions in the Black Hawk Purchase (Keokuk in Lee County, 1834, and Moffets Mill, at Augusta on Skunk River, in 1836), and made occasional visits until 1837.

Following him, Rev. August Brickwedde of St. Boniface church, Quincy, Illinois, was given charge of this locality, and he made missionary visits annually for the Easter services to the people of Fort Madison, West Point and "Zucker" Creek, all in Lee County, in the years 1838, 1839 and 1840. He cele-

brated mass in a log house of John Kempker on Sugar Creek (now St. Paul, Lee County) on May 11, 1838; and during the summer of that year the people of this settlement, the Holtkamps, Hellmanns, Kempkers, Dingmanns, built a log church on a site four miles northwest from West Point, which constitutes the present St. James church at St. Paul.

Pope Gregory XVI, on July 28, 1837, created the diocese of Dubuque, in Wisconsin Territory, with jurisdiction over all the region north of Missouri and lying between the Mississippi river and the Missouri river, and he appointed the Very Rev. Mathias Loras, then Vicar General of Mobile, Alabama, as the Right Rev. Bishop. He was consecrated in the Cathedral of Mobile on December 10, 1837, by the Rt. Rev. Michael Portier of Mobile, assisted by Rt. Rev. Anthony Blanc, of New Orleans; and then made a visit to France and to the Pope at Rome. In 1838, Bishop Loras appointed Father Mazzuchelli as his Vicar General and Administrator of Dubuque, which gave him the title of Very Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, V. G. O. P.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Mathias Loras, journeying on steamboat from St. Louis, arrived at Dubuque on Friday, April 19, 1839, and was installed in St. Raphael's Cathedral on Sunday, April 21st; and on the following Sunday, April 28, 1839, held public services in St. Michael's Church, Galena, Illinois, over which region he had been appointed as Vicar General of St. Louis.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Mathias Loras was a polished scholar and gifted orator, with a keen mind and mature judgment. His character was one of great gentleness and unflinching devotedness to his high vocation. He was well schooled in missionary life. Students today rank him as a saintly bishop and a great statesman.

On his arrival he found in a salubrious climate, a vast territory of unbroken prairies, which showed marvelous fertility of soil, teeming with grasses, flowers and game; dotted with beautiful groves; abundantly supplied with good water in springs, brooks and rivers. This territory was populated by about thirty thousand Indians, in addition to perhaps forty-

three thousand white inhabitants, of whom nearly three thousand were Catholics. His only churches were St. Raphael's Dubuque; St. Anthony's, Davenport; St. James', Lee County, and the Jesuit Indian mission at Council Bluffs; there was not a house nor a school in the territory; and he was met by his only priest, Father Mazzuchelli. To the new diocese he presented the companions whom he brought from France, namely; the Rev. J. Anthony M. Pelamourgues, Rev. Joseph Cretin, and the seminarians Remigius Petiot, Augustin Ravoux, Lucien Galtier and James Causse. He at once entered upon his famous career. A brick residence was built at Dubuque under the direction and supervision of Father Mazzuchelli, to give quarters for bishop, priests and a seminary. Schools and congregations were organized at various points. On May 23, 1839, he held episcopal visitation in Davenport, blessed the church, promised them a priest, and sent Rev. J. A. M. Pelamourgues in September of the same year, who opened a school at once, and who attended the entire region, which until 1846 often included Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington and Iowa City. His memory is held in benediction by all the early settlers regardless of creed.

In July, 1839, the Bishop made his visitation to St. Peters, Minnesota, accompanied by Father Pelamourgues, and he made provision for that portion of the vineyard, and also for Prairie du Chien. He induced a young Indian to come back with him, to teach his young priests the Sioux language.

Rev. R. Petoit was ordained in the autumn of 1839, and assigned to Galena, remaining on duty for many years in northwest Illinois and southwest Wisconsin.

The Holy Order of Priesthood was administered for the first time in the great Northwest by Bishop Loras in his cathedral at Dubuque on January 5, 1840, when he ordained the Reverends Augustin Ravoux, Lucien Galtier and James Causse. Father Ravoux was sent to Prairie du Chien; Father Galtier to St. Peter's, Minnesota, and soon was built the first church in honor of St. Paul, which gave the name for the present city of that name. In 1844, Father Galtier was sent to Keokuk, and built the first church there. Later he was

placed in charge of Prairie du Chien. In 1841, Father Ravoux took up his quarters in St. Peter's and became the great pioneer and Indian missionary of Minnesota.

The Bishop appointed Father Cretin specially in charge of the Winnebago Indians, and Father Pelamourgues of the Sac and Fox Indians. Father Cretin also was appointed Vicar General and given special direction for opening of schools, a seminary, and academies; in addition to which he joined with the Bishop in performing priestly functions on the missions wherever called, to preach, say mass, hear confessions, answer sick calls, teach the catechism.

In 1840, the Bishop endeavored to obtain Sisters for his schools. Being unsuccessful at this time, he in 1843, prevailed upon the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary to remove their Motherhouse from Philadelphia to Dubuque. They arrived the same year under the guidance of Mother Frances Clarke, and immediately established schools in their new home.

The Very Rev. Terence Donaghoe was received as their director in 1843, and appointed as Vicar General of the diocese. He likewise aided in missionary work in Dubuque, Holy Cross, Bellevue and Maquoketa.

Father Mazzuchelli was assigned to attendance principally at Galena, Burlington, Iowa City and Muscatine; building St. Paul's church at Burlington in 1839; St. Mary's church at Iowa City in 1841 and Old Man's Creek the same year, and celebrating divine services at Fort Madison in 1839. He was constantly on duty until 1843, when he made a visit to his old home in Milan, Italy, and upon his return remained in Wisconsin. Whilst in Italy he wrote an interesting account of his missionary labors which was printed in the Italian language.*

In 1840 and 1843 the Bishop attended the church council at Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1842, the Bishop organized the congregation of Holy Cross near Dubuque, and St. Andrew's church at Bellevue. He had two churches joined at Prairie du Chien and floated

*"Memorie Istoriche ed Edificanti D'un Missionario Apostolico del Ordine del Predicatori. Milano. 1844."

down the river in the shape of a raft, ordering one to be erected as St. Andrew's church at Bellevue, the other as St. Mathias' church at Muscatine. Furthermore, congregations were organized at New Vienna, Guttenburg, Fort Atkinson, Garnaville, near Iowa City, St. Vincent's on English river, Ottumwa and Mt. Pleasant. He made many bishop's visitations from the years 1842 to 1846.

From 1843 until 1846, Father Cretin made special efforts for the Winnebago Indians, and for their benefit resided part of the time in the Winnebago Mission (near Fort Atkinson), Iowa, and Prairie du Chien.

In 1841, Rev. J. C. Perrodin arrived and was appointed pastor of the Maquoketa church, Jackson County, and also attended Bellevue and other stations.

In 1840, Rev. John G. Alleman came here from the Dominicans in Ohio and built a brick church 16 by 18 feet in dimensions, in Fort Madison, the St. Joseph's congregation, where he built a larger church in 1844. He built a frame church, about 20 by 40 feet in size in West Point in honor of St. Philip, and also attended the churches at St. Paul, Primrose, Farmington and Keokuk. From then until 1848, he spent most of his time in Lee County, Iowa, but was often absent in the performance of missionary duties in Burlington, Dubuque and wherever he heard of the arrival of German immigrants. In 1846 he organized a congregation in the St. Vincent settlement (two miles west of the present Riverside, Washington County), aided by the Schnoebalen and Edelstein families; built a log church and laid out a town site which was named Strassburg.

In 1843, Rev. John Healey was appointed pastor of Burlington, and later resided with the Bishop at Dubuque, and then was appointed pastor of Bellevue.

In 1843, Rev. Anthony Godfert was appointed pastor of Iowa City, and from there also made visits to Muscatine, Burlington, Old Man's Creek and Washington County.

Rev. James Causse was on duty part of the time at Dubuque, but later on resided chiefly at Potosi, Wisconsin.

All these clergymen were assiduous and diligent, and went about everywhere in humility and apostolical zeal, whilst their conduct and holy character commanded the confidence and admiration of all classes.

Thus 1846 found us with an academy for boys at Dubuque, conducted by priests of the cathedral. Mother Frances Clarke had in her community thirteen sisters and seven novices, an academy with seventy young ladies, and several schools.

The Indian mission at Council Bluffs was organized by the Jesuit missionaries from St. Louis, under the jurisdiction of Bishop Loras. They arrived at Council Bluffs on the morning of May 30, 1838, and were received with great joy by the Indian chiefs and braves, mostly Pottawattamies. The company consisted of the Jesuit Fathers Rev. Felix Verreydt, Rev. J. De Smet, and Brother Mazelli. These took possession of the vacated soldiers' barracks, at the site of the present Pierce school, near the church of St. Peter and Paul. They conducted regular services, built several more log houses, had an Indian school with generally an attendance of about thirty children, baptized about one hundred in the first year, in spite of many obstacles; and on Our Lady Day, August 15, 1838, they celebrated high mass, at which the entire Latin singing was chanted by the Indians. Father Christian Hoecken, Jesuit, also aided in this mission. However, with the dispersion of the Indians the mission waned, and by the year 1843 was almost abandoned; although the chapel with its cross, little tower and chapel bell remained in place for many years, and was seen there by Rev. Father William Emonds when he was resident pastor of Council Bluffs as late as 1855. Hard by this chapel was a cemetery, and many years later, when the streets were graded, the historic traces appeared in the finding of Indian shells, of rosary beads and medals.

The activity of the Bishop and his priests continued; but our study comes to a close with the Territorial days of Iowa in 1846, at which time we find the Bishop with the same vast territory, in good bodily and mental vigor, aided by Rev. John G. Alleman at Fort Madison; Very Rev. Joseph Cretin,

at Dubuque; Very Rev. Terence Donaghoe, at Dubuque; Rev. Anthony Godfert, at Iowa City; Rev. J. A. M. Pelamourgues, at Davenport; Rev. J. C. Perrodin, at Maquoketa; Rev. H. Herrog, at Burlington; with the Indians mostly gone from Iowa, but large numbers of Sioux, Chippewa, Mandans and Winnebago in Minnesota, under the care of Rev. Father A. Ravoux near Fort Snelling, and Rev. George A. Bellecourt, Pembina; with several academies and schools under the guidance of twenty Sisters of Charity, several priests, and some lay teachers; thirteen churches, nine stations, and a Catholic population of nearly seven thousand.

In the directories for Dubuque, we sometimes come across the announcement as occasion required, "Sermons preached in English, German, French or Sioux" language.

In 1844, the dioceses of Chicago and Milwaukee were created, and some of the Dubuque priests remained there, as follows: Very Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Rev. Lucien Galtier, and Rev. James Causse in Wisconsin; Rev. Remigius Petiot in Illinois.

*Authorities used for this paper in addition to personal acquaintance and interviews with many prelates, priests and pioneer settlers are:

Annals of the Faith, Annals, Dublin edition, for the years 1838-1863;

Catholic Directories, for the years 1833 and ff.;

Baptismal Registers, Dubuque, Council Bluffs, etc.;

Memorie Istoriche (Father Mazzuchelli) Milan, Italy, 1844;

Letters and Reports, seen by me, and extracts taken through courtesy of Very Rev. Father Vander Sanden, in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1886, written to Bishop Joseph Rosati by Rev. John McMahon, from Galena; Rev. Charles P. Fitz-Maurice, from Galena; Rev. P. P. Lefevre, from St. Paul's, Ralls County, Missouri; Rev. August Brickwedde, Quincy, Illinois; Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, from Dubuque, Iowa, etc.—J. F. K.

Nicholas Frost
b. 1595
d. July 20, 1663
Married
(—)

Charles Frost
b. 1632
Tiverton, Rep. from Kittery
to Mass. Gen. Court. Com-
mander Me. Militia, 1689.
d. July 4, 1697
Married
Mary Bulles
b. 1678
Lived at Wells, Me.
Married
Mary (—)
d. Nov. 11, 1704

William Pepperell
b. 1647, Tavistock, Wales
d. 1734
Married
Margery Bray
b. 1660, Plymouth, Eng.
d. 1741

***John Bray**
Married
Joan (—)
George Colton
First planter in Long Mead-
ow, Mass.
Married

Deborah Gardner
Thomas Bliss
Among first planters of
Hartford, Ct.
Married
Margaret (—)

John Leonard
Married
Sarah (—)

***John Bray**
Came to Kittery from
Plymouth, Eng., about 1660
Married
Joan (—)

John Salter
Married
(—)

John Frost
b. Mar. 1, 1681
d. Feb. 25, 1732

Mary Pepperell
Married Feb. 25, 1702
b. Sept. 5, 1685
d. Apr. 18, 1766

Samuel Colton
b. 1679

Married

Margaret Bliss
b. 1684
d. 1736

(—) Simpson
Married
(—) Deering

Richard Salter
b. Mar. 14, 1709
d. Apr. 10, 1768
Hullfax, Nova Scotia.
Married Oct. 8, 1731
Elizabeth Odiorne
d. 1745

Joseph Frost
b. Sept. 29, 1717, Newcastle
d. Sept. 14, 1768

Married

Margaret Colton
b. Aug. 19, 1724
Springfield, Mass.
d. July 5, 1813

Mark Fernald
b. Aug. 19, 1725
d. May 14, 1779

Married May 14, 1752

Mary Simpson
b. Sept. 18, 1732
d. May 28, 1812

John Salter
b. Nov. 14, 1740
Exeter, Eng.
d. Sept. 28, 1814
Lived on Island bearing
his name in Portsmouth
Harbor.

Married Nov. 1, 1781

Jane Frost
b. Mar. 17, 1757
d. Dec. 10, 1837

William Frost Salter
b. Jan. 25, 1787, Ports-
mouth, N. H.
d. Sept. 25, 1849, New York
City

Married Sept. 30, 1817

Mary Ewen
b. July 15, 1787, Ports-
mouth, N. H.
d. Apr. 2, 1851, New York
City

Alexander Ewen
b. 1748, Aberdeen, Scotland
d. Dec. 14, 1815

Married

Mehitable Fernald
b. June 8, 1757
d. Oct. 20, 1837

b. Nov. 17, 1821, New York—d. Aug. 15, 1910, Burlington, Iowa.

WILLIAM SALTER

*Some persons
killed by Indians on way home from church Sabbath morning.
†Came to Isles of Shoals in 1670. Came to Kittery, 1680.
‡Tiverton, Devonshire, Eng. Came to Kittery, Me., 1635-6.

GENEALOGY OF WILLIAM SALTER

ANNALS OF IOWA.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM SALTER.

The last number of the Annals was devoted to the memory of Dr. William Salter. It is a record of one of the most potential lives of all Iowa. The article is by Rev. James L. Hill, son of one of the Iowa Band, that noted and noble group of missionary Congregationalists. The Hills, father and son, occupy large place in Congregational affairs, and on the lives of both, Dr. Salter was an ever-present and very powerful influence. In this they are as many other strong men upon whose lives the life of Dr. Salter bore.

Whence came the Salter strength in part is shown in his genealogy, of which a chart made from the facts furnished by Rev. Hill is published herewith. How Dr. Salter expended his strength in part through books and publications also appears herewith in "Published Works of Dr. Salter," the facts of which come also from Rev. Hill.

The Salter influence upon the Hills and the hundred other strongest doers of vital things in Iowa should be here recorded as having also played powerfully upon the great life and labors of the founder and at the foundation time of the State Historical Department of Iowa. It had not only power but a steadiness, a sweep and sympathy which clearly are among the causes of success to be classed as indispensable.

The correspondence and records of the Historical Department of course show Charles Aldrich always in the beginning and at every other stage of the different movements toward an ideal institution. When one of his great visions came to him over night, and the glare of morning light with the heat of business hours came to melt it away, he was wont by correspondence to fly for counsel to leading spirits of the State. The intimates of Mr. Aldrich will recall the bed-side

memo pad on which he scribbled in the dead of night the names and topics for next day's attention. From these and from the records and correspondence of the foundation time one receives much light on his great problems—books, documents, publications, portraits, museum; publicity, maintenance, legislation, building. With little difficulty one may see who were the men, in addition to his official associates, to whom he went for counsel. One can easily select the names of those with whom it was the Aldrich impulse always to accord. One finds the call, for instance in natural history, to Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Dr. C. A. White and others; in Iowa civil history to Judge P. M. Casady, Gov. Carpenter and many others; in Civil War to Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and many others; but with Dr. Salter an interchange in all. Largely thus he formed and fortified his plans. It was in the Aldrich nature to submit his own and to adopt the thoughts of others with equal facility, where such thought put in action seemed worth while. It was of the Salter nature to take into itself the thoughts of others in every social field and give them back refined, corrected. Thus Aldrich, like a pilot, held steadfastly on his landmarks. When there was need of accurate information by the compass or the lead, the call to and response from others more than once fixed his course of splendid service to the State. Except for official signals none were more wistfully awaited by Mr. Aldrich; none spoken were more vital, accurate or opportune than from the poised, prophetic, patriot-preacher, William Salter.

PUBLISHED WORKS BY DR. SALTER.

Sermon with reference to the death of James G. Edwards, 1851.

On some objections to the Old Testament; their origin and explanation, 1853.

The Progress of Religion in Iowa for twenty-five years; sermon with especial reference to Burlington, 1858.

Sermon with reference to the death of Richard F. Barrett, M. D., 1860.

Our National Sins and Impending Calamities; a sermon preached on the National Fast Day, January 4, 1861.

- The Death of the Soldier of the Republic; a sermon preached at Ottumwa with reference to the death of Captain C. C. Cloutman, 1862.
- The Great Rebellion in the Light of Christianity. Cincinnati, 1863.
- Letters of Ada R. Parker. Boston. Crosby and Nichols. 1863.
- Sermon on the death of President Lincoln, 1865.
- Sermon at the funeral of Rev. Benjamin A. Spaulding, 1867.
- Hymn Book of the Church in Burlington. 710 Hymns. 150 Tunes. 1867.
- Address commemorative of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Iowa by Marquette and Joliet, delivered before the State Historical Society, June, 1873.
- Thirtieth anniversary of Denmark Association, October, 1873.
- Life of James W. Grimes, third governor of the State of Iowa, and U. S. Senator, New York. D. Appleton & Co., 1876.
- Studies in Matthew. 1880.
- Memoirs of Joseph W. Pickett, 1880.
- Words of the Lord Jesus in forty-three selections. 1882.
- The Church Hymn Book, with words of the Lord Jesus. 1882.
- Sermon at the funeral of Rev. Asa Turner, December 16, 1885.
- The Planting of Iowa; an address at Tabor College, June, 1886.
- Forty Years' Ministry in the Church of Burlington, 1846-1886.
- The Christian Idealism of R. W. Emerson—New Englander, July 1886.
- In Memoriam, Benjamin Salter, with Genealogy. 1873.
- A Pioneer Woman of Illinois and Iowa—In Memoriam, Mrs. Eleanor T. Broadwell, 1804-1886. 1887.
- Augustus C. Dodge—Iowa Historical Record, 1887.
- The Rights of Labor and Property; their fundamental importance in American Society; a discourse upon the day of National Thanksgiving. 1887.
- James Clarke, third Territorial Governor—Iowa Historical Record. 1888.
- Co-operative Christianity; a sermon in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the original foundation of the Church in Burlington. 1888.
- Life of Henry Dodge from 1782 to 1833, with portrait by George Catlin and maps of the battles of Pecatonica and Wisconsin Heights in the Black Hawk war. 1890.
- Henry Dodge, Colonel U. S. Dragoons, 1833-6; Governor of original Territory of Wisconsin, 1836-8—Iowa Historical Record, 1891-2.
- The Spirit and the Liberty of Christ; sermon at the Semi-Centennial of the Congregational Association of Iowa. May 21, 1890.
- In Memoriam, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Grimes. June, 1890.
- Columbian Calendar; the Voyage of Columbus from the third day of August to the twelfth day of October, 1492. 1892.
- In Memoriam, Mary A. Salter. 1893.

- The Old People's Psalm, with Reminiscences of the Iowa Band. 1895.
Life of Major-General John M. Corse—Annals of Iowa, 1895-6.
Col. Wm. Pepperrell, 1647-1734, with portraits.
Commemoration of Fifty Years' Pastorate, 1846-96, with portraits.
Words of Life for 1905.
Schiller Memorial, May 9, 1905.
Iowa, the First Free State of the Louisiana Purchase. 1905.
Sixty Years and Other Discourses, with reminiscences and portrait.
1907.
William Pitt Fessenden, with medallion portrait. 1908.
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THE PULPIT OF H. P. SCHOLTE.

Our museum has received the ancient pulpit from which the Iowa and Michigan Dutch pioneers heard the arguments for their emigration from Holland to America. The mind of the visitor in the museum is strikingly directed by this beautiful and valuable relic and the labels it bears to the times, place and nature of these arguments.

Rev. H. P. Scholte, founder of the Dutch colony which established itself in Lake Prairie Township, Marion County, Iowa, in 1847, and there built the thriving town of Pella, studied for the ministry at the ancient university of Leiden in the kingdom of the Netherlands. After the completion of his theological studies, and proper examination, he received license to preach on October 3, 1832. In November of the same year he received and accepted a call as pastor and preacher of the Reformed church of two little villages in the province of North Brabant. A difference of opinion with regard to doctrinal matters involved him in a controversy with the synod of the Protestant Church of the Netherlands and led to his suspension in 1834. On the receipt of the notice of suspension H. P. Scholte and his congregation separated themselves from the Protestant church of the Netherlands and formed an independent denomination. Many Protestants in other parts of the country sympathized with him and joined his movement. After five years of persecution, the new denomination obtained freedom of religious exercise. Rev. H. P. Scholte in the mean time had severed his connection with the churches in North Brabant and removed to the city of Utrecht, where he

organized a congregation and took charge of its spiritual interests. At Utrecht the services of this congregation were held in a building which formerly was the property of the Roman Catholics of the Clerisy (the Jansenists).

On a tour through Europe in 1907, the Misses Sara and Hanna Nollen, granddaughters of Rev. Scholte, visited Utrecht and there found the pulpit in which he preached, standing in its old place. They obtained possession of it and caused it to be transported to Pella, Iowa, thence to the Iowa State Historical Building in Des Moines.

It will commemorate not only the great life of Rev. Scholte but the lives of thrift, patriotism and intelligence of all the band of his compatriots.

CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY O'REILLY.

The Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company was an important institution in Iowa affairs from 1854 to 1858. The principal actor in its earlier affairs was Henry O'Reilly. A volume of autograph letters written to and from the Des Moines Valley by him and members of his family in 1854, 1855 and 1856 has been acquired by the Historical Department. More extended attention will be paid to these in the ANNALS at a later time.

Just now it is sufficient to note that his communications in 1856 are sometimes written on stationery bearing the following:

THE "DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY."
ORGANIZED MAY 6, 1854.

UNDER THE CODE OF IOWA, FOR FIFTY YEARS, WITH POWER OF CONTINUANCE.

Endowed with the Lands and Franchises accruing from grants made
by the Governments of the United States and of the
State of Iowa.

Its chief object is to improve the Des Moines Valley, extending 520 miles from the junction of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, through Iowa, into Minnesota:

By slackwater Navigation, for Steamers of the largest class navigating the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, and by Railroading through any part or all of the Demoiné Valley, or to connect that Valley with any part of the surrounding States and Territories, as may be deemed advisable.

This Company is endowed with the Lands and Franchises (including the Navigation Tolls and Hydraulic Rents) accruing from grants made by the United States Government and by the Government of Iowa, for the improvement of the Demoiné, as connected with the Navigation of the Mississippi Valley and of the Lake Country, and as set forth in the contract between Henry O'Reilly and the State of Iowa—of which contract, this Company has the assignment.

The "principle place of business" is Ottumwa in Iowa, with an Office in New York. The Capital is fixed, for the present, at three Millions of Dollars, in shares of \$100 each. The Stock is chiefly owned by parties largely interested in various lines of Railroads now extending between the Atlantic, the Lake Country, and the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The Directory consists of Edwin C. Litchfield, Orville Clark, John Stryker, Henry Ten Eyck, and Alvah Hunt, of the State of New York—Elisha C. Litchfield, N. P. Stewart and Porter Kibbee, of the State of Michigan—and Henry O'Reilly, of the State of Iowa.

The officers are—Orville Clark, President—Henry O'Reilly, Secretary—Alvah Hunt, Treasurer.

Of the reports on the construction none give a clearer idea than the following:

Ottumwa, November 19, 1856.

To the President of the Demoiné Navigation and Railroad Company:

Sir: In accordance with your instructions, I have prepared an estimate of the cost of completing the slackwater navigation of the Des Moines River, from its mouth, on the Mississippi, to Fort Des Moines, (Raccoon Fork) and herewith present the same:

The estimate contemplates improving the present channel of the river, from the Mississippi to St. Francisville, a distance of about twelve miles without locks. It is proposed to remove the snags and trees from the present bed of the river, and deepen the channel in several shoal places, by dredging and confining the water by means of wing dams, in its lower stages, to a narrow channel. From St. Francisville to Fort Des Moines, the estimate is based upon building locks and dams. The locks are estimated as stone locks, and the dams as timber and stone, with wooden abutments on the side of the river opposite the locks.

The present state of the work: Since the 1st of August we have had a party at work, with the proper tools and fixtures, clearing

snags and trees from the channel of the river below St. Francisville; they have cleared a channel wide enough for the passage of steamboats from the Mississippi to near the Big Yellow Banks, a distance of about six miles, and we are now going on vigorously with the work beyond that point.

We have also built a most substantial Dredging Machine, which is at work excavating channels through the bars on the lower part of the river. It is intended to keep the snagging and dredging going on until the river is closed by ice. If the fall and winter are open, it is expected to clear the snags from the channel as far as St. Francisville, by the opening of navigation in the spring.

At St. Francisville the coffer dam is built, and the excavation of the pit nearly completed. The water-sills of the lock are in, and the masonry started. A large amount of materials are now delivered, and the work is being prosecuted with vigor.

At Belfast, the second lock, the walls are now built above high water, and can be completed early next season. The work has been energetically prosecuted during the low water of this year.

At Croton, the third lock is now in working order, though it is one of the short locks, and will eventually have to be lengthened, and some additional work done to the dam.

At Farmington, the fourth lock, the walls are built to nearly their full height, and there is stone enough prepared to furnish them.—It was expected to finish this lock this season, but owing to the sickness during the months of August, September and October, the contractors were not able to keep the requisite force at work to complete it. It can be finished early next season, and the dam can be built during the low water of next summer.

At Bonaparte, the fifth, and Bentonsport, the sixth locks and dams are in navigable order, though the locks are short, and will eventually have to be lengthened and the dams require some more work to complete them.

At Keosauqua, the seventh lock, the masonry is well started, and with proper energy on the part of the sub-contractors, the work can be completed and brought into use by the time of the June rise of the river to this place.

At Pittsburg, the eighth lock, the coffer-dam is now in, but I have been unable to get any masonry laid this year.

At Litchfield, the ninth lock, the Masonry is started, and it is hoped that it will be completed early next year.

At Orville, the tenth lock, the masonry is started and it is hoped that it will be completed next year.

At Iowaville, or Jordan's the eleventh lock, we had to change the location of the lock a short distance, to get a good foundation. The

masonry of the lock is started, and nearly all the materials for the lock are prepared and it is expected to complete it early next season.

At Alpine, the twelfth lock, the foundation for the lock is now about prepared and the masonry can be started early in the spring.

At White Breast, the coffer-dam is in and the foundation for the lock is nearly prepared.

Below Alpine a very large amount of materials is now prepared and there will be no difficulty in procuring all the balance that will be required to complete the work on this part of the line, during the coming winter.

The water in the river has been low this season, but the workmen have been very sickly. Some of the time more than one-half of our men between St. Francisville and Ottumwa have been sick at the same time, and for a short time nearly all of the men were sick at once. This sickness has very materially retarded the work.

Respectfully yours,

EDW. H. TRACY,

Chief Engineer D. N. & R. R. Co.

NOTES.

[Below will be found information on Historical Department matters of the last quarter not heretofore reported, and in which the public will probably be sufficiently interested to warrant publication more promptly than through our biennial reports.—Editor.]

The Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution presented from eighteen of their membership a fine series of object and documentary materials numbering about one hundred items, as a nucleus of their proposed permanent collection of revolutionary materials.

From Miss Harriet L. Ankeny of Des Moines, has been received objects and documentary material of great value in illustration of costumes, domestic processes, military and civil history of the period from 1812 to 1860, derived from and presented in memory of her parents, pioneers of Polk County, Iowa.

Library acquisitions in local history and genealogy between January 1 and April 1, 1911, embraced some thirty important items, amongst which are vital records of Andover, Chester, Foxborough, Hanson, Ipswich, Leominster, Newburyport, Pembroke, West Boylston and Wrentham, Mass.; History of Hanover County and the Lower Cape Fear region in North Carolina, Vol. 1, 1723-1800, by Alfred Moore Waddell; Journal of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1727-34, 1736-40.

Amongst the valuable newspaper additions are a collection from Mrs. Margaret Weaver Horn, Mrs. Clotilde H. Todd and Mrs. Martha H. Nance, the widow and children of the late Hosea B. Horn of Atchison, Kansas, formerly of Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa, presented in the memory of Mr. Horn. It includes:

Bloomfield—Democratic Clarion, v. 1, no. 38—July 1, 1858—Oct. 5, 1859.

Bloomfield—Western Gazette, v. 1, no. 1—May 13, 1854—July 14, 1855.
continued as

Western Radiator, July 21, 1855—November 3, 1855.

- Bloomfield—Ward's Own, v. 2, no. 1—July 9, 1857—April 15, 1858.
 Bloomfield—Ward's Own, v. 5, no. 1—May 6, 1858—August 28, 1858
 continued as
 Davis County Index, September 24, 1858—Nov. 6, 1858.
 Sigourney—Iowa Weekly Democrat, v. 1, no. 1—Jan. 21, 1858—April
 22, 1859.
 Boston—Boston Olive Branch, v. 23, no. 36—Sept. 4, 1858—Ap. 9, 1859.
 Bloomfield—True Flag, v. 2, no. 13—Nov. 17, 1855—June 28, 1856.
 Bloomfield—Bloomfield Union & Davis Co. Democrat, v. 1, no. 1—
 July 12-24, 1856.
 Bloomfield—Iowa Flag, v. 1, no. 1—July 26, 1856—Dec. 13, 1856.
 Bloomfield—Western Gazette, extra to v. 2—July 7, 1855.
 Middletown, N. Y.—Banner of Liberty, v. 7, no. 1—Feb. 1, 1855—Dec.
 24, 1856.
 New York, N. Y.—Life Illustrated, N. S. v. 1, no. 14—Feb. 2, 1856—
 Jan. 24, 1857.
 Columbus, Ind.—Columbus Gazette, v. 1, no. 38—Jan. 17, 1845. 1
 number.

Besides the Hosea B. Horn collection there have been ac-
 quired the following:

By gift from Miss L. M. Baily, Postville, Iowa, in memory
 of her mother, Mrs. Harriet C. Baily:

Philadelphia, Pa.—Neal's Saturday Gazette.....	1844-1852
North American	1853-1868
St. Louis, Mo.—Weekly Missouri Republican	1850-1858
New York—Weekly Tribune	1854-1873

By gift from Hon. Johnson Brigham, State Librarian:

Boston, Mass.—Columbian Centinel:

1801	Feb. 21
1809—August	5, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 26, 30
September	2, 13, 16, 20
October	11, 18, 21, 28
November	1, 4, 8, 22, 25, 29

By gift from Mr. H. V. Griffin, Des Moines:

Davenport, Iowa.—Davenport Gazette:

1862—September	24, 26, 27, 29, 30
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By purchase:

Bloomfield, Iowa.—Union Guard	1863-1865
Sigourney, Iowa.—Iowa Democrat	1859-1860
Sigourney, Iowa.—Life in the West.....	1858-1859

In the museum there have been received and mounted, or prepared for mounting, specimens of spotted skunk from Cicero Choat of Eldora; great horned owl, fox squirrel and golden eagle from W. C. Davison of Dallas Center; bull snake from Prof. F. L. Douglass, Des Moines; red foxes from Mrs. Kate Winegar, Osage; blue heron from A. E. Nissen, Davenport, and some thirteen specimens of Iowa wild animal and bird life from Frank C. Pellett of Atlantic.

The Thirty-fourth General Assembly increased our support fund from the amount of \$5,000 annually to \$6,000; increased the Curator's salary from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum; continued the staff of assistants as heretofore, and provided for the addition of a clerk and stenographer beginning July 1, 1911.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

NATHAN P. DODGE was born at South Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts, August 20, 1837; he died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 12, 1911. He was a son of Sylvanus and Julia Theresa Dodge. He received his education in the common and high school of South Danvers and spent his boyhood days in his father's book store and the postoffice of which his father was postmaster. In May, 1854, he came west to Iowa City and joined the engineering corps of his brother, Major General Grenville M. Dodge, then surveying the Rock Island Road through Iowa. In March, 1855, with their father he drove from Davenport to the Elkhorn river in Nebraska, where the General was settled and had made claims for all three. He preempted and entered his claim which he owned at the time of his death. They remained on the farms until driven out by the Indians. The Pawnee village was twelve miles from their cabins across the Platte river, and during the summer a conflict which raged amongst the Indians ended in the killing of three or four settlers and those remaining abandoned their homes and moved to Omaha. There the Dodge family occupied a log cabin just south of the present Burlington station. Troops sent out to the Elkhorn lived in the deserted cabins. In February, 1856, Mr. Dodge entered the service of Baldwin & Dodge, bankers and real estate agents, and had charge of their business until 1878, when they organized the Pacific National Bank, turning over all their real estate business to to N. P. Dodge. He soon formed a partnership with Judge Caleb Baldwin, which continued until the death of Judge Baldwin. He was for several years president of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank. As a young man he took an active part in all public affairs and especially in everything for the aid of the soldiers in the field in the Civil War. He was prominent in all charity and church work, being a charter member of the First Congregational Church. He was an authority on the history of southwestern Iowa. His papers, such as that published in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, January 11, 1911, on the Woman's Aid and Sanitary Commissions during the Civil War, showed the completeness of his records.

JOHN NICHOLAS WEAVER was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 4, 1844; he died at Sioux City, Iowa, December 25, 1910. He was educated at Western College, Western, Iowa, (now Leander Clark College, Toledo, Iowa), a college founded by his father who was its first president. He served during the Civil War as a private in Co. D, 12th Iowa Infantry. He removed to Springvale, (now Humboldt), Iowa, about 1870, and later to Algona, Iowa, where he remained until January 1, 1885, when he made his home in Sioux City, Iowa. He was city attorney for six years, and circuit judge of the 14th Judicial District from 1877 to 1884, and was elected for another term which he declined.

MATTHEW HANNON was born in county Carey, Ireland, February 4, 1829; he died at Darlington, Wis., December 29, 1910. He was educated at Tralee College, Ireland, emigrating to Pittsburg, Penn., in 1847, entering the seminary Carondelet, where he was a fellow student with Archbishop Hennessey of Dubuque and Bishop Hogan of Kansas City. He entered Notre Dame College in Indiana, finished the course there in 1852, and was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Loras. He began his missionary labors at Iowa City in 1852, his services covering a great part of eastern Iowa. He said the first mass in Cedar Rapids, Marion, Fort Dodge, and many other frontier settlements. He was sent to Burlington in 1855, to Garry Owen in 1863, and Lansing in 1867. President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at Garry Owen, and offered him a chaplaincy in the navy. The last thirty-five years of his service was as pastor in Darlington, Wisconsin.

HENRY CLAY LAUB was born in Little York, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1824; he died at Denison, Iowa, November 21, 1910. His youth was spent in Gettysburg, but before attaining his majority he went to Maryland. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, but after a course of rigid self-instruction, supplemented by a few months' attendance in school, he began teaching school, following that work for four years. He removed to Iowa in 1851, taught school in Muscatine county two years, then opened a store at Cedar Rapids. He purchased land in Crawford county in 1855, and in 1857 exchanged his land for a store in Denison, and the mercantile business engaged his principal attention throughout the remainder of his life. He had extensive interests in stores in other towns. Mr. Laub served Crawford county as sheriff, as county surveyor, county superintendent of schools and representative in the Eighteenth General Assembly. Mr. Laub was a most practical and useful pioneer. He took contracts for the erection of buildings and for the supplying of materials for railroads, and otherwise supplemented enterprises when many feared to venture along these lines. He suffered many reverses but never discouragements, and the result of his long life was a pronounced and permanent advantage to his community.

LEVI HUBBELL was born in Fairfield county, Conn., July 14, 1826; he died at Waukon, Iowa, December 23, 1910. He was educated in the common schools and at Oneida Institute, Whitesboro, N. Y. In 1857 he came to Iowa, locating at Bradford, Chickasaw county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He settled upon a farm in Winneshiek county in 1861. In 1879 he moved to Waukon, where he maintained his residence until his death. He was an active and influential man. He represented his District in the Iowa legislature, in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies.

PARDON A. SMITH was born in Ogle county, Ill., September 1, 1840; he died at Scranton, Greene county, Iowa, December 25, 1910. His parents removed to Iowa in 1856. He enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and seventy-eight days. He was editor and proprietor of the *Scranton Journal*, and at the time of his death was a member of the State Board of Parole.

ULRICK VILHELM KOREN was born in Bergen, December 22, 1826; he died in Winneshiek county, Iowa, December 19, 1910. He had early educational advantages, and graduated from the University of Christiana in 1852. He entered the Nissen Mission School the same year, and in 1853 decided to emigrate to America. He had a call to Iowa, and was the first Norwegian Lutheran missionary to cross the Mississippi river and make a permanent home within the State. He made his residence at Washington Prairie, seven miles south of Decorah, and the result of his life work was some twenty separate congregations in northeastern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota. He was an official of the Synod from 1855, and at his death was its president. He was instrumental in the establishment of Luther College at Decorah, was editor-in-chief of the church hymnal, and the writer of many authorized pamphlets and writings.

MORRIS MCHENRY was born in Alleghany county, New York, July 29, 1831; he died at Denison, Iowa, January 17, 1911. He was the first school teacher, and a charter member of the first church organization in Crawford county. He was assessor when his duties covered the entire county in 1857, and his services were drafted as clerk in the place of the regular clerk of the court at the initial term in that jurisdiction. He likewise performed the duties of recorder and treasurer, as a deputy beginning the records in those offices. He purchased the right of way through the county for the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, and the lands for the town sites of Carroll, Denison, Dow City, and for other towns in Crawford county. He founded the first bank, which became the First National Bank at Denison. As county surveyor he located and marked the greater number of lines and corners of Crawford county lands.

SAMUEL McNUTT was born near Londonderry, Ireland, November 21, 1822; he died at Muscatine, Iowa, January 10, 1911. At a very early age he was brought with his family to New Castle, Delaware, where he grew to manhood. He was educated at Delaware College, where he received a liberal education. He entered the law office of D. M. Bates, Secretary of the State of Delaware, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He became a professor in a collegiate institute at Hernando, Mississippi, leaving there in 1854, on removal to Muscatine, Iowa. In 1856 he became associate editor of the *Dubuque Herald*, continuing until 1860. He was a Douglas Democrat, and a vigorous course of opposition to secession alienated some of his warmest friends. He entered upon a radical editorial course with the *Dubuque Times*, and in 1863, while raising volunteers for the 8th Iowa Cavalry, was elected by the Republicans to the Iowa House of Representatives. He also served in the House in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. He was elected to the Senate in 1869, serving through the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He was the author of the joint resolution by which Iowa ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery. He served under Cleveland as United States consul to Maracaibo, Venezuela.

BENJAMIN H. BARROWS was born near Davenport, Iowa, December 30, 1847; he died at Omaha, Neb., December 30, 1910. He was a son of Gen. Willard Barrows, who surveyed the Iowa-Minnesota boundary line. He was educated at Griswold College and at the age of seventeen accompanied his father and brother-in-law, J. H. Millard, to Virginia City, Montana, where he remained until 1866, when he returned to Davenport, and entered the newspaper field. He removed to Omaha in 1872, became connected with the *Omaha Republican*, and was its editor and general manager until 1874, when he was elected to the Nebraska legislature. He was appointed United States consul at Dublin, by President Grant in 1876, serving also under Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland. He was for a time advertising agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, served as city librarian of Omaha, and afterward and until his death as surveyor of customs.

PHINEAS W. CRAWFORD was born in Putney, Windham county, Vt., September 21, 1830; he died at Dubuque, Iowa, December 9, 1910. He removed with his parents to Dubuque when nine years of age, attended the public schools there, and graduated from Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. After due study he was admitted to the bar on October 8, 1851. He enlisted May, 1861, in the Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, having been a Second Lieutenant in the Washington Guards, which entered the Third Iowa as Company A. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and then to Regimental Quartermaster, holding that position until the close of his enlistment. On his re-enlistment he was made Captain in the Fourth U. S. Volunteer Corps, known as Hancock's Corps. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh. After the war he returned to Dubuque and re-engaged in the practice of law, continuing the same until within a few days of his death. He was at one time connected with the office of United States Marshal. He served as General Counsel for the Missouri, Arkansas & Texas Ry. At the time of the execution of Mrs. Surratt in Washington, Col. Crawford was Officer of the Day. During his service as a soldier he acted for a while as Judge Advocate under Gen. Sherman.

LEANDER CLARK was born in Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, July 17, 1823; he died at Toledo, Iowa, December 22, 1910. He attended the schools of his native county and completed his education at Oberlin College. He removed to Wisconsin in 1846, and emigrated to California in 1849, engaging in mining, packing and trading in northern California until 1852. He returned and settled in Tama county, Iowa, in 1854. He was elected county judge in 1857, and changed his residence to Toledo. He was a member of the Ninth, Ninth Extra and Eleventh General Assemblies. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and was elected Captain of Co. E. He served nearly three years and was wounded at the battle of Champion Hill, Miss. He was promoted to Major, and a short time before his discharge to Lieutenant Colonel. He was agent for the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa from 1866 to 1872. He acquired large land interests and other holdings. He was an organizer and promoter of many of the best enterprises of his home city and county, his greatest service perhaps being an endowment of fifty thousand dollars to Western College, Toledo, Iowa, afterward named Leander Clark College in honor of him.

JAMES H. STOUT was born in Dubuque, Iowa, September 25, 1848; he died at Menomonie, Wis., December 8, 1910. He was educated in the city schools of Dubuque, and at Douglas University in Chicago. He removed from Dubuque to Menomonie about twenty-five years ago, engaging in the lumber business with the firm of Knapp & Stout Lumber Co. He served in the Wisconsin senate a number of sessions. In 1898 he established the Stout Manual Training School, now the Stout Institute at Menomonie, Wis., which is one of the foremost institutions of its character.

MARY FAHEY was born in York county, Pa., July 10, 1818; she died in Chicago, Ill., December 25, 1910. She was a real daughter of the American Revolution, her father being Robert Elliott, Adjutant of the Seventh Pennsylvania Continental line. She was married to Richard Fahey at Hagerstown, Md., and in 1839 they removed to Fort Madison, Iowa. Her husband died in 1885 and in 1904 Mrs. Fahey removed to Chicago, remaining there as a member of the family of a daughter until her death. She was a devout Catholic. She was interred in the city cemetery in Fort Madison, December 28, 1910.

JAMES R. LETTS was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 30, 1820; he died at Letts, Iowa, December 18, 1910. He removed with his parents to Illinois in 1830, settling in Lasalle county. He bore a message for Governor Reynolds to a company of troops in the Black Hawk War, and with his father attended the first government land sale at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago. He removed to Linn county, Mo., in 1837, and crossed the plains to California in 1850. In 1874 he settled in Iowa, remaining a resident of the State until his death. He was a most useful and honorable citizen.

WILLIAM KING BOARDMAN was born at Troy, Vt., on June 22, 1852; he died at Los Angeles, Cal., December 26, 1910. He removed with his parents to Lyons, Iowa, when very young, but spent much of his boyhood with relatives in Vermont, and was educated at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass. He removed to Nevada, Iowa, about 1877, where he ever after kept his residence. He was one of the most active and useful residents of the community. He was State Dairy Commissioner during the administration of Governors Jackson and Drake, and served for six years as trustee of the Iowa State College at Ames. On account of ill-health his last years were spent in comparative retirement.

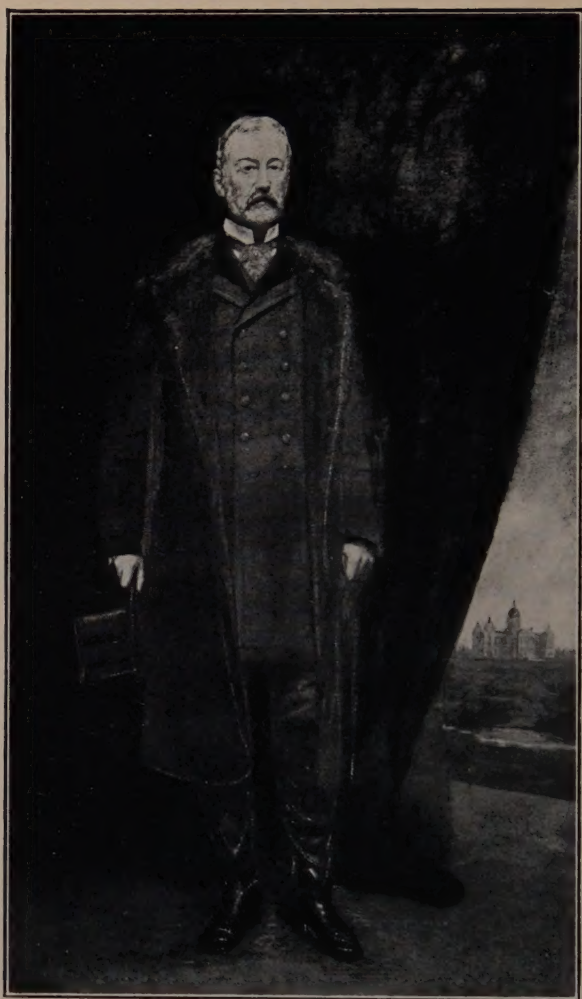
JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER was born near Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 6, 1858; he died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, October 15, 1910. He was a son of Rev. James J. Dolliver, a Methodist Episcopal minister, whose birth was in Saratoga county, New York, November 25, 1816, and whose ancestors were Massachusetts people. The elder Dolliver removed to Ohio in 1841 and to the locality of Sen. Dolliver's birth in 1855. Sen. Dolliver was graduated from the University of West Virginia in the class of 1875. He engaged in school teaching at Victor Center, near Sandwich, Illinois, the same autumn. In the spring of 1876 he returned

to his home in West Virginia; then for a year studied law in the office of his uncle, John G. Brown, of Morgantown, West Virginia, again removing to Sandwich, Illinois, as principal of the high school. He was associated with his brother, Robert H. Dolliver, in the spring of 1878 for the practice of law, the firm establishing itself in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Almost immediately the Senator took active interest in public affairs and disclosed his singular facility of imparting information and presenting argument. He was made temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention at Des Moines in April, 1884, his address fixing him in the attention of national Republican leaders. He was during the same year in the service of the National Committee and for most of the campaign traveled and spoke with James G. Blaine, the nominee for the presidency. He was a leading speaker thereafter in every national and all the Iowa State campaigns, being drafted in close contests in many of the other States. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Tenth District in 1886, being defeated by Hon. A. J. Holmes, of Boone county. Two years later he was again a candidate, was nominated and elected, thereafter being regularly renominated by acclamation and re-elected up to and including the year 1900. Upon the death of Sen. John H. Gear, July 14, 1900, he was nominated August 22, by Governor Shaw to fill the vacancy. He was elected without opposition by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly to fill out the short term and by the Thirty-second General Assembly for the term succeeding, in which he was serving at the time of his death. A full biographical sketch from the pen of his life-long friend, Sen. William S. Kenyon, will later be published.

BENJAMIN H. MILLER was born in Jones county, Iowa, April 10, 1845; he died in Anamosa, March 9, 1911. With his own native force he acquired in the county schools sufficient education to become a teacher in the public schools of Jones and Cedar counties, at the age of eighteen years. He engaged in the drug trade at Mechanicsville, Stanwood and Olin for a number of years, during which time and after retiring he studied law and was admitted to the bar in March, 1876. He was in the active practice until he was advanced to the district bench in 1903. He served for one term on the bench, then returned to the practice. He was of German descent. His ancestors were among the early German immigrants to America, participating with the Colonies in the Revolutionary War. He served for a time as mayor of Anamosa.

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1834; he died in McGregor, Iowa, October 4, 1910. He removed to Clayton County, Iowa, in his early manhood and was soon elected clerk of the district court, which position he held for four years. While in that service he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1861. He was elected in 1877 a representative to the 17th General Assembly of Iowa, and in 1878 was elected to congress as a Republican from the third district and continued until his defeat in 1882 by L. H. Weller, a Fusionist. In 1892 he was, however, elected, then re-elected in 1894 and 1896, from the fourth district into which Clayton county had been transferred. In a memorable fight for his renomination in 1908 he was defeated by Gilbert N. Haugen.

CHARLES JOHN ALFRED ERICSON was born in the Province of Kalmar, Sweden, March 8, 1840; he died at Boone, Iowa, August 7, 1910. He emigrated with his family to America in 1852, settling near Moline, Illinois. In 1859 he removed to Mineral Ridge in Boone county, Iowa, where he opened a store and engaged in live stock dealing. He purchased the mercantile business of Jackson Orr in Boone in 1870, assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Boone in 1872, becoming its vice-president, and after closing out his mercantile interests, its cashier. The bank was re-organized as the City Bank in 1878, Mr. Ericson later becoming its president. He was elected as representative to the Fourteenth General Assembly in 1871, serving one term. He was elected to the Iowa Senate in 1895 and re-elected from time to time, his service being in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-sixth Extra, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-second Extra sessions. To his credit may fairly be placed the statute whereby corporations are taxed. He secured the passage of a bill reducing the interest on State warrants from six to five per cent. He was the champion of the measure for an appropriation for the Iowa State Historical, Memorial and Art Building, taking perhaps more than any other of the many zealous legislators from the enthusiasm of his neighbor and constituent, the founder of the Historical Department, Charles Aldrich. He donated to the city of Boone, the Ericson Memorial Library and was a benefactor of Augustana College, a Swedish Theological Seminary at Rock Island, Illinois, and other philanthropies. He had just completed a tour of the world when he became ill and survived but a few days. An autobiographical sketch was published in the Annals, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 1907, and a more detailed biographical article will later be published.



Very truly yours,
John H. Knappe

From a portrait in oil by Robert Hinckley in the gallery of the State Historical Department,
Des Moines, Iowa. The State Capitol in the background.